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ANALYSIS OF THE GLOBAL AND AFRICAN COTTON ECONOMY IN RELATION TO PROPOSED MULTILATERAL TRADE REFORMS:

IMPLICATIONS FOR USAID POLICY AND STRATEGY

VOLUME II

APRIL 2005

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Annex A
Scope of Work

Analysis of the African Cotton Economy in Relation to Proposed Multilateral Trade Reforms and Implications for U.S. and African Policy Alternatives in support of AGOA and IEHA[1]

Background

The cotton subsector (sometimes called the "cotton cluster" because of backward and forward linkages and cross-over to the textile, apparel, oilseed and animal feed industries) is of great economic and political importance to many different countries, both developed and developing. Cotton lint and by-products such as cottonseed cake and oil together generate a significant share of agricultural GDP and agriculturally-based exports for many USAID-assisted countries. Cotton apparel, specialty textiles such as traditional cloth, and handicrafts that use such cloth are potentially significant export items as well. For those reasons, the cotton cluster must be taken into account as part of the Agency's agriculture-led economic growth strategy.

Cotton is of particular interest to the Africa Bureau of USAID for several reasons. Under the Presidential Signature Initiative to End Hunger in Africa (IEHA), selected USAID Missions have been asked to identify and development investment options that will stimulate smallholder-friendly agricultural growth as the principal means of achieving the Millennium Development Goals of halving poverty and hunger in Africa by 2015. Support for cotton sector development is therefore being considered seriously by many African bilateral and regional missions as part of their IEHA Action Plans. Moreover, under the Presidential Signature TRADE Initiative, which directly supports AGOA, Missions in Africa have been asked to identify and develop investment options that will stimulate trade, both within Africa and with major developed country markets, especially the United States. Cotton-based textiles and garments are a logical export development priority for the USG under TRADE and AGOA. Nearly all USAID-assisted countries in Africa consider cotton, textiles, and/or apparel to be important as well.

However, potential Agency support for the cotton cluster has raised some concerns in AID/W and field missions regarding potential conflicts with Federal Legislation such as the so-called Bumper's Amendment, and also with internal policy guidance (most notably PD-15 and PD-71). A legislative review of such legislation and policy guidance will be conducted separately from this cotton sector analysis proposed here, but they will each be conducted to ensure complimentarity.

[1] This title was subsequently modified to better reflect the intent, scope and intended use of the analysis

Overall Goal

The goal of this task order will be to complete an analysis of the cotton cluster in relation to proposed multilateral trade reforms, in order to clarify policy, technology, trade and industry options and issues for USAID to consider, consistent with USG policy.

Approach

Although inevitably the situation and outlook for cotton products produced in major source areas such as China, India, and Pakistan will have to be considered, the focus of the study will be on the African cotton economy, especially USAID-assisted countries within Sub-Saharan Africa, but also including Egypt. As appropriate, data and analysis relevant to the LAC and Asian countries with which USAID works will also be included, especially for textiles and garments

The study will examine production of raw cotton and its main derivatives (cotton lint, cottonseed cake, cottonseed oil, and linters), apparel, as well as intermediate products such as cotton thread, yarn, or textiles. However, where necessary to complete analysis of the supply chain and to fully explore policy and support options, some consideration will be given to spinning, weaving, dyeing and finishing.

In anticipation of the next AGOA Forum to be held in December of this year in Washington, DC, the study will generate information that may be useful in supporting dialogue between USAID and its partners during the Forum. . Major reform options that have been suggested recently—for example, a sectoral initiative for agriculture or cotton, changes in USG or EU support for cotton production or export—will be summarized and then analyzed in terms of pros and cons, magnitude of potential impact, and winners and losers.

Consideration will be given not only to global trade reforms arising from WTO agreements and negotiations, but also to relevant preference regimes such as AGOA I-II and III, and the EU Cotonou Partnership Agreement. It will also include a review of internal market distortions within Africa, including state trading, anti-export biased tariff structures, general commercial enabling environment, etc… that may affect the effectiveness of USAID investments.

In view of resource and time limitations, the study will depend exclusively on secondary data sources, endeavoring as well to take into account all relevant analytical work done previously. It will also rely on previously developed econometric models developed by ICAC for cotton and textiles, by USDA/ERS for cotton, and GTAP for agricultural trade. To the extent needed, key informants in the private and public sectors in African countries, in the United States, and in the EU will be interviewed and consulted.

USAID will play the leading role in conduct and supervision of the study. Within USAID, although the Africa Bureau alone will be supporting this effort with IEHA funds, other stakeholder bureaus and units (especially EGAT, PPC and the LAC Bureau) will be

consulted and involved to ensure appropriate input and vetting. USAID will liaise with other USG agencies, e.g., USTR and USDA/ERS during the study.

Specific Purposes

1. Clarify the tariff lines to be included for purposes of this analysis in the "cotton cluster", explaining why the cluster so defined is appropriate for USAID policy review. (Due consideration should be given both to cotton products and close substitutes).

2. Clarify the likely implications of the January 2005 expiration of the Multi-fiber Agreement on the cotton cluster defined previously, with emphasis on developing countries as a whole and on Sub-Saharan Africa producers in particular.

3. Clarify and assess broad options for enhancing the competitiveness, productivity and sustainability of the cotton cluster in Africa. (This should include, at a minimum, biotechnology, other agricultural technologies, industry development, investment promotion and export promotion).

4. Clarify the impact of internal market distortions within Sub-Saharan Africa source countries, and review the types of reforms that might be encouraged to address them.

5. Clarify the implications of cotton cluster policy and program alternatives to USAID's agricultural and trade support policies, strategies and programs. (This should include implications for USAID Policy Determinations 15 and 71, the USAID checklist relating to the Lautenberg Amendment, and requests for waivers with respect to the Bumper's Amendment).

6. Develop an overview synthesis paper suitable for use at the next AGOA forum.

Detailed Scope of Work

Task 1: Review and analyze all major studies relating to the cotton cluster in Africa issued in the past decade by ICAC, USAID, the World Bank, African Governments, research institutions, and private industry

Task 2: Review and analyze all relevant situation and outlook analyses for cotton, textiles and garments issued in the last three years, including but not limited to publications of USDA/ERS, USTR, the EU, the OECD, university researchers, and industry organizations such as the ICAC

Task 3: Review the content of the Multi-fiber Agreement, as well as subsequent analyses of its impact to date, and the implications of its coming to an end.

Task 4: Review and analyze all relevant WTO documents, including backgrounders, AoA and Doha-related materials, and papers prepared before and after the Cancun Ministerial

Task 5: Review and analyze relevant position papers prepared in the past two years by the USG, the EU, and African nations singly or in combination

Task 6: Create a compendium of statistical annexes on production, trade and consumption in selected product categories that will serve as the basis for the analysis and recommendations in all of the tasks that follow.

Task 7: Identify the main issues relating to cotton-related trade, especially between developing countries and the United States, define what's at stake, and summarize present positions being taken by the main stakeholder groups

Task 8: Identify by source country within Africa the main issues relating to the structure, conduct and performance of the cotton cluster, define what's at stake, and summarize present position(s) being taken by each country

Task 9: Identify by source country, significant internal market distortions that may prevent Africans from taking advantage of international market access opportunities.

Task 10: Given the issues identified in the preceding tasks, devise an analytical approach that will help clarify the pros and cons of the main positions being taken, in terms of both political and economic impacts and winners and losers.

Task 11: Define development policy and support options for USAID, and explore the potential ramifications and impact of each one.

Task 12: Compile all of the above into two separate synthesis reports; one designed for general consumption, the other for use within USAID alone.

Reporting Relationships

The Contractor will receive general guidance from the Jeff Hill, in his role as lead person for IEHA within the Agency. However, Agricultural Marketing Officer David Soroko will serve as CTO for this effort. John Becker of PPC will collaborate closely as well.

Duration of the Study: Two months (o/a November 1, 2003-December 31, 2003)

Contractor Staffing and Level of Effort: 87 person-days

1. **Principal Investigator** (25 person-days), with at least a Master's degree in a relevant agricultural or business field, and at least 15 years of professional experience in developing countries, including Africa

2. **Lawyer** (3 person-days), with at least 10 ten years of legislative experience relating to international development and trade

3. **Trade Economist** (15 person-days), familiar with international trade in bulk and processed agricultural products, with a Ph.D. degree in agricultural economics, and at least 10 years of relevant professional experience in developing countries, including Africa

4. **Cotton Industry Expert** (10 person-days), with at least Master's level education and at least 15 years of relevant experience, familiar with the structure and conduct of the cotton production and ginning industry, with some experience in or for developing countries (Africa preferred)

5. **Textile/Garment Industry Expert** (5 person-days), with at least a Master's level education and more than at least 15 years of diverse industry experience, familiar with the structure and conduct of the cotton production and ginning industry, with some experience in or for developing countries (Africa preferred

6. **African Cotton Cluster Expert** (10 person-days), with a relevant Master's degree, and at least 15 years of relevant work experience in African agriculture and at least 5 in the cotton cluster

7. **Economic Analyst** (20 person-days), with a relevant Master's degree, and at least 3 years of relevant work experience in developing countries

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Schedule of Deliverables:

- Methodologies to de determined and agreed upon within 15 days of initiation
- Draft of both reports submitted to USAID within 30 days of initiation
- Final Public Report within 45 days of initiation
- Final Private Report by December 21st

Travel:

All work will center on the Washington, DC area. One 2-day trip to DC will be required for all consultants who do not live in the area, within the first 30 days. If appropriate, two of the external consultants may be asked to travel again to DC to participate in the AGOA Forum

Budget: (separate document)

Annex B
Summary of Provisions of the 2002 Farm Bill Applicable to Cotton

Discussion Paper Prepared for USAID/EGAT
by Wallace E. Tyner, Ph.D., M. Dean Ethridge, Ph.D., and John E. Lamb
February 15, 2004

Commodity program support for US farmers and the agricultural sector under the 2002 Farm Bill comes in three different forms of payments:

- Loan deficiency payments (LDP)
- Direct payments
- Counter-cyclical payments (CCP)

LDP and direct payments (the latter known previously as AMTA payments) were part of the 1996 farm bill. The counter-cyclical payments are new in this legislation and essentially formalize what had been termed emergency payments in 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001. Direct payments are decoupled (by the WTO definition), but loan deficiency payments and counter-cyclical payments are coupled.

The total cost of the commodity programs is increased considerably over the 1996 legislation. However, if one makes the comparison with the 1996 legislation plus the emergency payments made in the past three years, the total cost of the commodity component is up only slightly from the total program cost 1999-01.

There are two other important changes in the commodity program. One is the establishment of soybeans as a complete program crop with a base and fixed payments like other program crops. Previously there was no soybean base, and this change has important implications for farmer flexibility as will be discussed below. The other important change is that dairy now has a counter-cyclical program.

Loan deficiency payments

Loan deficiency payments are made when the price received by a farmer is lower than the loan rate, which varies slightly from one US county to another. For our purposes, we will use only the national loan rates. To receive the payment, the farmer must be in possession of the crop and declare that she wants the payment on a given day. The payment is equal to the total production multiplied by the difference between the county loan rate and county posted price for that day. The farmer can choose the day the transaction occurs. The loan rate for upland cotton increased from 0.5192 to 0.52 $/pound for 2002-07 in the 2002 bill. There is also a loan rate for ELS cotton, which increased from 0.7965 to 0.7977 $/pound. Instead of taking the loan deficiency payment, farmers also can take a loan for the value of the crop (including the deficiency payment); hence, the name loan rate.

Direct payments

Direct payments began with the 1996 farm bill. They are calculated from the historic area of the crop in production and historic yields. Farmers receive the payments regardless of what is planted on the land in the current year.[2] Thus, the payments are an income transfer to farmers with no direct influence on current production. However, the 2002 bill does permit farmers to update area for their direct payments if they choose, which some argue establishes a link to recent production and an incentive to increase production of program crops. Also, updating area and yield is not permitted under the WTO agreement. The direct payment rate for upland cotton increases from .0572 to .0667 cents/pound in the 2002 bill. That rate is multiplied by the program yield, by the base area, and by 0.85 to get the total amount of the payment for a given farm.

Counter-cyclical payments

The third payment is based upon a target price, and in that sense is reminiscent of pre-1996 legislation. However, it is not tied to current production. It is tied to historic area and yield similar to the situation with fixed payments. Farmers can choose to update their historic area and yields, but must do so for all crops if they do. Counter-cyclical payments are received only when the season average price is less than the adjusted target price. The target price for upland cotton is 0.724 $/pound in the 2002 legislation. However, the effective target price is this price minus the fixed payment of 0.0667, or 0.6573. The CCP payment rate is the effective target price minus the higher of the market price or the loan rate. This payment rate is then multiplied by the base area, by the CCP program yield, and by 0.85 to get the total CCP payment.

Total payments

To summarize the procedures, each of the three payments is calculated as follows:

- Loan deficiency payments:
  - (County loan rate – county posted price) x current production = LDP
- Direct payments:
  - DP per unit x base area x DP yield x 0.85 = direct payment
- Counter-cyclical payments:
  - Target price – DP per unit – higher of loan rate or market price = CCP/unit
  - CCP/unit x base area x CCP payment yield = CCP payment

Table 1 illustrates the payments under alternative market price conditions for upland cotton. The important point to note is that the farmer is largely insulated from market price downturns. When price goes from 0.70 to 0.40 $/pound (a drop of 43 percent), farmer revenue only changes 0.0642 $/pound (a drop of 9 percent). It is this virtually complete insulation from market forces that has caused such a problem in the international trade arena. Other countries argue that American farmers have an incentive to continue producing regardless of world price because the government provides more revenue when prices drop. The U.S. argues that only the loan rate influences farmers' decisions to grow cotton in any year, because it puts a "floor" under prices they must take; while the other payments are de-coupled (i.e., payments are determined by a fixed formula that applies whether or not they actually plant cotton).

[2] Farmers cannot plant fruits and vegetables on land for which they have a commodity crop base.

Table 1
Upland Cotton Payments Under Alternative Market Conditions
($/pound)

Upland cotton target price	0.724	0.724	0.724
Upland cotton loan rate	0.52	0.52	0.52
Market price	0.40	0.55	0.70
LDP	0.12	0	0
Direct*	0.0667 (0.0534)	0.0667 (0.0534)	0.0667 (0.0534)
CCP*	0.1373 (0.1098)	0.1073 (0.0858)	0
Total payment	0.2832	0.1392	0.0534
Market plus government	0.6832	0.6892	0.7534

*Actual (or "net") Direct and CCP payments (given in parentheses) are estimated based on an assumed relationship between program yields and actual yields.

With a market price of 0.40 and an assumed yield of 650 pounds/acre, the total government payment per acre is $184 ($442/hectare). The market revenue is $260/acre ($624/ha), so government payments in this case represent 41 percent of farm revenue. With variable production costs of $323/acre, the market revenue would not cover variable costs.[3]

Because the LDP is based on current production, it may not do a good job of protecting the farmer in the event of significant yield drops, especially when the given farmer's yields are reduced considerably more than national yields. If yields generally are down, prices would tend to increase, and the market would provide income protection. However, if an individual farmer or particular region suffers yield losses that are not experienced elsewhere, then the program (and market combined) would not completely protect the farmer. Or put differently, the program does not completely eliminate the need for crop insurance.

Step 2 payments

In addition to these payments made directly to farmers, there are payments made to mills or exporters of US cotton. These payments are designed to encourage use of US upland cotton in domestic milling or in the export market. The US argues that the payments made to exporters are not export subsidies because they are made for domestic use as well as export. There is also a special competitive payment available for ELS cotton under certain conditions. These payments do not have an expenditure cap in the legislation.

[3] http://www.ces.uga.edu/Agriculture/agecon/fbill/cottonletter520.htm.

Annex C
Analysis of Trade Policy and Framework Issues Important for Africa with Respect to Cotton, Textiles and Apparel

Discussion Paper Prepared for USAID/EGAT
by Wallace E. Tyner, Ph.D., John E. Lamb, and M. Dean Ethridge, Ph.D.
November 26, 2003

Trade and domestic policy issues with respect to cotton, textiles, and apparel are quite important for Africa. Fortunately, there is a rather large body of literature that has examined various dimensions of these issues. For purposes of this review, we will divide the issues into the following categories:

- Liberalization of textiles and apparel under GATT and WTO, with special emphasis on the likely impacts of ATC (MFA) changes in 2005[4]
- Importance of China's accession into WTO
- AGOA specific issues
- Domestic cotton subsidies
- The WTO Peace Clause

Following a discussion of the literature and issues relevant to each of these topics, we will conclude with a discussion of the meaning of these analyses for Africa.

Trade Liberalization Analysis

Over a dozen studies have been undertaken on the impacts of the on-going liberalization of trade in textiles and apparel. OECD produced a useful summary of the studies and their many differing assumptions and methodologies.[5] Most of the papers have used computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling, mostly using the GTAP database and analytical framework. While the numerical results differ enormously among the studies, the general directions foreseen are fairly consistent. Production and export of textiles and clothing was projected to expand significantly in Asia and other developing regions. In developed economies, production decreases while imports increase. Although the global welfare gains from the liberalization are always positive, the annual global benefits range from $6.5 to $324 billion depending on the data, assumptions, and analytical approach.[6] However, most of the studies yielded annual

[4] The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) replaced the Multi-Fiber Agreement (MFA) with the creation of WTO January 1, 1995. ATC is a transition agreement that integrates textiles and clothing into the general GATT (WTO) provisions with the phase out ending January 1, 2005.
[5] Peter Walkenhorst. "Liberalising Trade in Textiles and Clothing: A Survey of Quantitative Studies," Working Party of the Trade Committee, OECD, May 2003.
[6] In most of the models considered here, welfare gains are defined as changes in equivalent variation, which is the economic value to consumers of the changes in prices and quantities consumed. Welfare measures are often but not always similar to changes in national income or GDP.

global benefits in the $20 to $50 billion range. For studies done on the benefits of the total GATT agreement, the share of GATT agreement benefits due to liberalization of textiles and clothing ranges from 5 to 65 percent. For most of the studies, textiles and clothing are aggregated into one commodity group, so it is not possible to say anything about different components of the sector.[7] The studies also differ significantly on the distribution of the welfare gains with some finding developing countries the major beneficiaries while others show a much more mixed picture.

Factors and assumptions that differ among the studies reviewed include the following: general equilibrium versus partial equilibrium, base year, level of aggregation, degree of commodity homogeneity, constant versus increasing returns to scale, comparative static versus dynamic, treatment of initial quota rents, and liberalization tariff rates. In addition, some analysts performed scenarios with and without special preferences in place. For example, Fouquin, Morand, Avisse, Minvielle, and Dumont (2002) simulate the changes with and without preferential agreements between the EU and Mediterranean countries. With the current preferential agreements in place, due to trade diversion, China would lose relative to the free trade scenario. That is, due to preferential access, countries such as Morocco would retain more EU markets after January 2005 than without that access. Others show similar results for NAFTA. Recent IMF studies (Lankes 2002) show a 9 percent increase in cotton exports (or $132 million annually) from Subsaharan Africa due to textile and apparel liberalization. The Lankes study also estimates that each textile and clothing job saved in developed countries through tariffs and quotas costs 35 jobs in developing countries.

Almost all the studies show substantial gains for developed countries because of lower consumer prices for apparel. It is important to note that all the CGE results rely upon the implicit assumption of costless shifts of capital and labor from textiles and clothing in developed countries to other productive activities. It would be quite difficult to build adjustment costs into these models. For that reason, the models are usually classified as "medium term;" that is, after the adjustments have occurred. Full employment is assumed in the base and simulation cases of most CGE models. Any adjustment costs in the short or medium term are assumed away.

Chinese WTO Accession

All the pre-accession studies indicate substantial global welfare gains and gains to China from Chinese WTO accession. Walmsley and Hertel (2000) examine the difference between liberalization of Chinese exports in 2005 and 2010. Other developing countries gain during the five years 2006-10 when China is not totally free to export. But China eventually gains with liberalization, so developed country

[7] Most CGE models are quite aggregated. In GTAP, the original database contains 57 sectors and 66 regions. However, most studies use aggregated versions of the original data set. Of the 57 sectors, there are three that relate directly to this analysis: textiles, wearing apparel, and plant-based fibers. But many of the general liberalization studies aggregated textiles and wearing apparel, so it was not possible to separate impacts on these sectors. Studies of China WTO accession generally kept these sectors separate because of their importance to Chinese trade.

job losses are postponed but not avoided. Ianchovichina, Martin and Fukase (2000) obtain substantial gains for China from T&C liberalization and Chinese WTO accession. With Chinese accession, exports of clothing increase 330 percent compared to 43 percent with no accession. In fact, in their analysis, the largest gains for China come from clothing. Production of clothing increases 249 percent with accession compared to 54 percent without. That increased clothing production stimulated a 163 percent increase in Chinese textile demand.

The combination of Chinese WTO accession and expiration of the MFA in 2005 are two factors that are expected to fundamentally change the textile and clothing industries worldwide. When China joined the WTO in 2001, the accession agreement permitted importing countries to use safeguard quotas if growth in value of Chinese textiles and clothing exceeded 7.5 percent per year and disrupted national markets. On November 18, 2003, the US used these safeguard measures for the first time to certain categories of textiles and clothing.[8] The safeguard measures are valid for up to one year and can be renewed after permitting Chinese imports to increase 7.5 percent.[9] The safeguard measures can be used through 2008. So effectively, preferential agreements like AGOA could have their useful life extended four years if the safeguard measures were universally applied. This safeguard is specific to textiles and clothing, and China does not have the right to retaliate. The process in initiated by US industries that feel they have been harmed. The Committee for the Implementation of Textile Agreements (CITA) then determines if the case is warranted, and, if so, imposes the quota.[10] The quota decision leads to negotiations with China starting within 30 days. The quota becomes the default if some other resolution is not reached through the negotiations.

There is also a more general safeguard (termed a product-specific safeguard) that can be applied by any WTO member to an increase in imports from China for any product. This safeguard can be applied only after an investigation to determine that the Chinese imports were the cause of market disruption. This safeguard takes longer to apply and requires substantiation, but is enforced for three years renewable for two more. This product safeguard can be used until 2017.[11]

Another trade issue with China is the alleged undervaluation of the exchange rate between the Chinese Renimbi and US$. Preeg estimates that the Chinese currency may be undervalued as much as 40 percent.[12] Preeg bases his argument on the IMF agreement which states that members should avoid manipulating exchange rates. Manipulation is defined as "protracted large-scale intervention in one direction in the exchange market."

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[8] The safeguards apply to knit fabric (category 222), brassieres and other body supporting garments (category 349/369), and robes and dressing gowns (category 350/650).

[9] In other words, the quota normally would be fixed at the current level of imports. After a year, the quota could be kept in place, but at a level 7.5 percent higher.

[10] CITA is chaired by the Department of Commerce and includes the Departments of State, Treasury, and Labor plus the USTR as members.

[11] Nathan Associates, *Changes in Global Trade Rules for Textiles and Apparel*, November 2002.

[12] Ernest H. Preeg, "Exchange Rate Manipulation to Gain Unfair Competitive Advantage: The Case Against Japan and China." Paper presented at a conference on the dollar at the Institute for International Economics, September 2002.

He introduces evidence of "protracted" and "large-scale" interventions by both Japan and China. He also makes the argument that because of the large trade surpluses run by China and the large influx of FDI, currency intervention cannot be justified on balance of payments grounds.

Amponsah and Boadu estimated an econometric model to explain US imports of textiles and apparel.[13] In their model the exchange rate was highly significant both for textiles and apparel. For apparel, each unit fall in the exchange rate would result in an increase in apparel imports from Asia of $314 million. For textiles the change was $61 million.

AGOA Specific Issues

Exports of clothing from certain African countries to the US have increased substantially (see data tables) through the preferential access granted in the African Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA I and II). Also, African exporters have been able to maintain export prices at the quota bound levels determined by non-African exporters. In other words, African exporters have gained duty free access and have benefited from quota rents due to binding quotas on other countries. A 2003 study by Rivera, et al. used GTAP to evaluate the impacts of the 2005 MFA changes on Africa.[14] Three scenarios were evaluated: (1) implementation of AGOA and the Caribbean Basin Trade Preference Act (CBTPA); (2) termination of MFA in 2005, and (3) elimination of all global tariffs on textiles and clothing. The model uses country and sector aggregations tailored to this analysis so there are three regions in Africa (SACU, other southern Africa, and rest of SSA), Mexico, Caribbean, China, South Asia, US, Canada, EU, and a few other regions. Textiles, clothing, and plant-based fibers are included as separate sectors. As would be expected, the welfare of all three African regions plus the Caribbean increases. Welfare in all Asian regions decreases as African countries capture US markets. African clothing exports (including but not limited to cotton-based garments] increase. Textile exports increase from the US because of the Rule of Origin in AGOA requiring that either domestic or US fabric be used.

In the second scenario, the MFA expires in 2005. Welfare decreases in all three African regions. Welfare increases in China and South Asia. There are very large welfare gains in the US, Canada, and EU due to lower clothing prices for consumers. In the third scenario, all textile and clothing tariffs are removed. There are small welfare gains in SACU and other southern Africa, but welfare decreases in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa, Central America and the Caribbean. There are substantial welfare gains in China and the rest of Asia. The welfare gains are driven largely by expansion of the clothing markets globally with the elimination of all tariffs.

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[13] William A. Amponsah and Victor O. Boadu. "Adjustments And Economic Development Implications Stemming From Recent U.S. Textile and Apparel Trade" Draft, October 2002.

[14] Sandra Rivera, Laurie-Ann Agama, and Judith Dean (USITC). "Africa Beyond 2005: Understanding the Impact of Eliminating NTBs and Tariffs on Textiles and Clothing" Paper presented at the 6th Annual Conference on Global Economic Analysis, June 2003.

This study confirms the widely anticipated result that the elimination of MFA quotas in 2005 will undercut many of the gains of AGOA and CBTPA. Because of the AGOA rules of origin, African clothing producers will likely find it difficult to compete on a cost basis with Chinese producers. The US clothing tariffs range between 12 and 17 percent, and the Chinese cost advantage with AGOA rules of origin is more than that.[15]

{Note, here we need to insert a paragraph on other ways to compete (e.g. assembly, OEM. OBM, full package) in apparel, as per Gereffi paper, and also discuss the implications of changes proposed in AGOA III, which go beyond extension to 2015]

Domestic cotton subsidies

Perhaps the hottest issue in world trade discussion recently has been the impacts of developed country subsidies of agricultural products and producers. Until the recent uptick in commodity prices, US and EU subsidies had been rather substantial sometimes estimated at $300 billion per year (although this figure is high). Price stability is clearly a major objective of US and EU policy, so the level of subsidies is closely linked to world prices.[16] When world prices are low, subsidies are high, and when prices are high, subsidies are low. This is true despite all the talk about decoupling in the trade negotiations. Both the US and EU use a safety net type of farm revenue support, although it is applied differently in the two cases.

With respect to cotton subsidies, the first major study since the 2002 Farm Bill was the ICAC report in summer of 2002.[17] That study was followed shortly by a World Bank study.[18] The results of these studies were popularized (one might say sensationalized) by stories in The Wall Street Journal.[19] The ICAC study reviewed the growing importance of global cotton subsidies. World production of raw cotton under direct subsidy went from 55 percent in 2000/01 to 73 percent in 2001/02. The largest subsidy providers were China and the US, and these countries also are the largest producers. Total estimated global direct subsidies in 2001/02 were $4.9 billion with the US providing $2.3 billion and China $1.2 billion. The US had 20 percent of world production, 30 percent of exports, and 47 percent of subsidies. China had 23 percent of production and 24 percent of subsidies.

The ICAC study used admittedly crude approaches to estimate the impact of [US alone or all] subsidies on cotton prices. Using a supply elasticity of 0.47, ICAC

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[15] Nathan, page 20.

[16] Wallace Tyner, Florence Jacquet, and Allan Gray. "A Review of the Impacts on Farm Income Stability of US and EU Agricultural Policies in the Context of Key Issues to Consider for Trade Negotiations." Purdue working paper, 2003.

[17] International Cotton Advisory Committee, *Production and Trade Policies Affecting the Cotton Industry*, July 2002.

[18] Ousmane Badiane, Dhaneshwar Ghura, Louis Goreux, and Paul Masson. "Cotton Sector Strategies in West and Central Africa," World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 2867, July 2002.

[19] Roger Thurow and Scott Kilman. "Hanging by a Thread: In U.S., Cotton Farmers Thrive; In Africa, They Fight to Survive." *Wall Street Journal*, page A1 June 26, 2002, plus other articles and letters to the editor.

estimated the direct impact of elimination of US subsidies without considering other effects. These "short run" estimates were for cotton prices 6 cents higher in 1999/00, 12 cents in 2000/01, and 22 cents higher in 2001/02 if US subsidies had not existed. Then they estimated the impacts of a fall in quantity demanded using a demand elasticity of -0.05. Finally, they estimated the impacts of increased supply elsewhere in the world because of higher world cotton prices (without US subsidies). Using this three-step approach, they estimated that removal of US subsidies would have yielded cotton prices 3 cents higher in 1999/00, 6 cents in 2000/01, and 11 cents in 2001/02. Removal of all global cotton subsidies would have resulted in cotton prices 17 cents higher in 2000/01 and 31 cents in 2001/02.

The World Bank study used the 2000/01 "short run" figure of 12 cents in price reduction due to the subsidies to calculate that West and Central African cotton revenue would have been $250 million higher in the absence of US subsidies. They compared this figure to the total overseas development assistance (ODA) to the region of $1.8 billion in 1999.

Subsequently, Oxfam issued its analysis on the impact of US cotton subsidies.[20] Some of the "highlights" from this report include the following points:

- US cotton subsidies in 2001/02 amounted to $3.9 billion, double the level in 1992, and more than the $3 billion value of the cotton crop at market prices. In other words, they argued, US cotton was produced at a net cost of $0.9 billion.
- Cotton subsidies in 2001/02 amounted to $230/acre, as compared with less than $50 for corn, soybeans, and wheat.
- The cotton subsidies for 2001/02 were triple the total USAID Africa budget.
- The cost of the cotton subsidies to Africa was estimated at $301 million in 2001/02, equal to about a quarter of the value of US assistance. The African loss estimate was done using the ICAC estimate of and 11 cent higher cotton price for 2001/02 in the absence of US subsidies.

This report also reviewed the Brazilian challenge to these subsidies in the WTO. The Brazilian challenge contains two major components.[21] First, it claims the US subsidies have resulted in increased US production, reduced world price, increased US exports and market share, and reduced Brazilian exports, market share, and earnings. Thus, it claims the US subsidies distort trade and are substantially higher than 1992 US subsidies. Second, the Brazilian case argues that the US step 2 subsidies are export subsidies. The US did not have any cotton export subsidies in its GATT offer, so it is not entitled to cotton export subsidies. The US argues that the step 2 subsidies are available to any user of US cotton, domestic or foreign, and thus are not export subsidies. Brazil argues that to the extent the step 2 subsidies are used to promote exports, they are export subsidies, and the US is not allowed to have them.

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[20] Kevin Watkins. *Cultivating Poverty: The Impact of US Cotton Subsidies on Africa*, Oxfam Briefing Paper 30, 2002.

[21] United States – Subsidies on Upland Cotton: Request for Consultations by Brazil. WTO WT/DS267/1, October 3, 2002.

It is interesting that the Oxfam analysis singles out the US even though the US provides less than half of total global cotton subsidies. Also, the ICAC projected impacts of subsidy removal are substantially higher if all global subsidies are removed.

A recent study by Daryll Ray et al. obtained significantly lower price impacts from elimination of US subsidies.[22] They used the POLYSYS simulation model of major US commodities and production regions. Cotton price initially increased 12 percent, but the level of the increase fell to 9 percent by 2011 if all subsidies were removed. In other words the cotton price was 5 cents higher in 2011 in the absence of government subsidies. Government payments fell 77 percent, and farm income in the US fell 25 percent in 2011 compared to the current subsidy regime.

Ray et al. estimate that cotton market price in 2001/02 covered about 60 percent of the cost of producing cotton. With government covering 40 percent of the cost of production, it seems unlikely that removal of government subsidies would have such a minor impact as these authors have estimated. They argue that it is unlikely we would have a series of years with very low commodity prices, so their estimates may be reasonable. However, they admit the cotton estimates could be on the low side.[23]

The WTO Peace Clause

Article 13 of the WTO Agreement contains a so-called "Peace Clause", which protects countries that use subsidies in accordance with WTO rules from being challenged under other agreements. The Peace Clause expires at the end of 2003.[24] Once the clause has expired, subsidies can be challenged if they are greater than the 1992 level. For the US, subsidies on cotton and soybeans are currently higher than the 1992 levels and could be subject to challenge.

Brazil has already challenged US cotton subsidies. The EU is also subject to challenge on its level of subsidies. Both the US and the EU are attempting to get the peace clause extended. Many developing countries oppose this extension unless they gain something substantial in exchange. It is likely that the peace clause will expire as scheduled, but it is not likely that there will be a flurry of cases brought early on in 2004.

Implications for USAID Strategy for Africa

As explained in companion pieces within the on-going cotton cluster analysis, the global cotton, textiles, and clothing supply systems are very complex and the markets quite distorted. Nevertheless, some major conclusions can be drawn:

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[22] Daryll e. Ray, Daniel G. de la Torre Ugarte, and Kelly J. Tiller. *Rethinking US Agricultural Policy: Changing Course to Secure Farmer Livelihoods Worldwide*. Agricultural Policy Analysis Center, University of Tennessee, September 2003.

[23] Personal communication with the authors.

[24] Some have questioned the exact expiration date of the peace clause. Depending on the interpretation one uses, it is either end of 2003 or sometime in 2004, with the specific expiration varying from one commodity to another.

- AGOA I and II have resulted in significant increases (see Appendix 1) in MFA fiber exports to the United States from eligible African countries, and particularly cotton-rich apparel (see Appendix 2). For the first three quarters of 2003, as compared with the same period in 2002, import value was up 42% for all MFA fiber merchandise, as opposed to 34% for all imports in Category 0, and up 40% for all cotton apparel products, as opposed to 33% for all Category 31 products. That means that both the categories themselves, as well as utilization of AGOA benefits, is rising fairly rapidly
- Nevertheless, for countries such as South Africa and Mauritius that cannot qualify for AGOA benefits when they use fabric that is not from the region itself nor from the United States, the Rules of Origin have undoubtedly limited their export gains under AGOA.
- Elimination of the ATC (MFA) in 2005 will provide substantial global benefits to consumers. It will also result in substantial loss in US textile jobs, unless safeguards are applied.
- Elimination of ATC will reduce welfare and the rate of increase in clothing exports for most AGOA countries unless exports from China are restricted in major markets such as the United States and the EU.
- Chinese entry into WTO opens up the possibility of substantial, three digit percentage increases in Chinese textile and clothing exports unless safeguard measures are applied. Continued undervaluation of Chinese currency, currently estimated to be as high as 40%, will tend to increase the export gains.
- Global and US cotton subsidies have a depressing effect on cotton prices, and elimination of these subsidies would increase African export earnings from cotton. The gains would be much greater if all global subsidies were removed. For African farmers to reap the gains in export earnings, market system reforms must be implemented.
- It is likely to be an attractive policy for the US to use safeguard measures (either textile specific or general product safeguards) to limit or defer loss of US textile jobs. However, for these safeguards to be useful to Africa, some advance assurance is needed, because otherwise it will be very risky to continue investment in African textile and apparel operations if the markets might disappear in 2005 or shortly thereafter due to lack of cost competitiveness with China. There is considerable anecdotal evidence that the uncertainty is deterring major investments within Africa all along the cotton-textile-apparel supply chain. On the other hand, given that textile and apparel investment is notoriously footloose, assurance that AGOA preferences would continue through at least 2008 likely would stimulate further investment in eligible countries. Where (in a geographic sense) the investment occurs, and whether incremental investment concentrates on ginning, spinning, weaving, finishing, printing or garment-making depends in large part on whether the Rules of Origin remain or are modified. Yet in any event, extension of AGOA to 2015 would certainly make some types of investments in the African cotton cluster quite attractive.

Annex D
Experience and Potential of GM Cotton in Africa

Discussion Paper Prepared for USAID/EGAT
by Wallace E. Tyner, Ph.D., John E. Lamb, and M. Dean Ethridge, Ph.D.
November 26, 2003

Use of GMO crops in general has been growing globally at a tremendous pace. The estimated area in GM crops in 2002 is 58.7 million hectares (145 million acres).[25] The increase in global area between 2001 and 2002 is 12 percent, but the increase in developing countries is 19 percent. Developing countries accounted for 27 percent of GM crops in 2002. The US is easily the largest adopter, accounting for 66 percent of total use. GM crops were used in 16 countries in 2002 with Argentina (23%), Canada (6%), and China (4%) being by far the largest adopters. China had the largest one-year growth of 40% in Bt cotton, with that variety occupying over half its cotton area. South Africa was the only African country with GM crops in 2002, but others are expected to follow soon including Burkina Faso, Kenya, and Zimbabwe. The most important GM crops are soybeans (62%), maize (21%), cotton (12%), and canola (5%). GM varieties make up 51% of the global soybean area, followed by 20% for cotton, 12% for canola, and 9% for maize. In terms of embedded traits, the largest is herbicide tolerance (75%), followed by insect resistance (Bt) (17%) and the combination of Bt and herbicide tolerance.

GM cotton varieties are available from Monsanto, Bayer CropScience, Calgene, and Dupont Canada. Options include Bt, herbicide resistance, the combination of Bt and herbicide resistance, and another insect resistant variety containing Bt plus other insect resistance. The variety used in South Africa so far is Monsanto Bt.

GM crops in general are controversial, with the Europeans and Americans holding quite strong and opposing viewpoints. The US industry and government have taken the position that GM crops are safe for human consumption and pose no significant environmental risk. On the other hand, European consumers and governments generally have taken the view that the risks are too great compared with the benefits. On November 7, 2003, new rules on GM traceability and labeling and GM foods and feeds went into effect. The threshold for GM content is 0.9 percent. In other words, any food or feed containing more than 0.9 percent GM product is subject to the new rules. GM foods must be labeled as "genetically modified" or "produced from genetically modified . . .". The rules also outline approval processes for GM products. This means that technically the European Union is allowing the importation and sale of genetically modified food for the first time in five years, but most GM commodities are still

[25] Clive James, "Global Status of Commercialized Transgenic Crops: 2002," ISAAA Brief No. 27 -2002.

effectively restricted from export to the EU under the new rules. However there are small areas of GM crops being produced in Spain, Germany, Romania, and Bulgaria.

GM cotton is generally treated differently from food GM commodities. Since cotton is not consumed by humans, it is one step removed from the perception of direct danger. The *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) gene in Bt cotton comes from a soil microbe. The gene is not expressed in the cotton fiber, and Bt cotton fiber is indistinguishable from non-GMO cotton. However, none of this keeps the anti-GMO forces from strong advocacy positions against use of GMO cotton in developing countries.

Bt cotton is grown in nine countries – seven developing and two industrial. Bt cotton is on over 4 million hectares, but could potentially be used on 4 times that, i.e. half the global area in cotton. Bt cotton is not economically beneficial in areas with low insect infestation. Bt cotton was used for the first time in South Africa in the 1998/99 season, when 12 percent of smallholders adopted the Bt variety. The following year, an estimated 40 percent of smallholders used Bt cotton in South Africa.

About 95% of the cotton in South Africa is produced by 300 large-scale farmers, with the other 5% being produced by about 3000 small-scale farmers.[26] GM cotton adoption has progressed quite rapidly, as illustrated in Figure 1. The values for 2002/03 were estimates based upon the expectation that the stacked variety would be released for that season, but it was not. Bollgard is Bt cotton, and RR is herbicide (Roundup) tolerant. Stacked is a combination of the two. The important point is that GM cotton has gone from zero to about three quarters of cotton planted in five years.

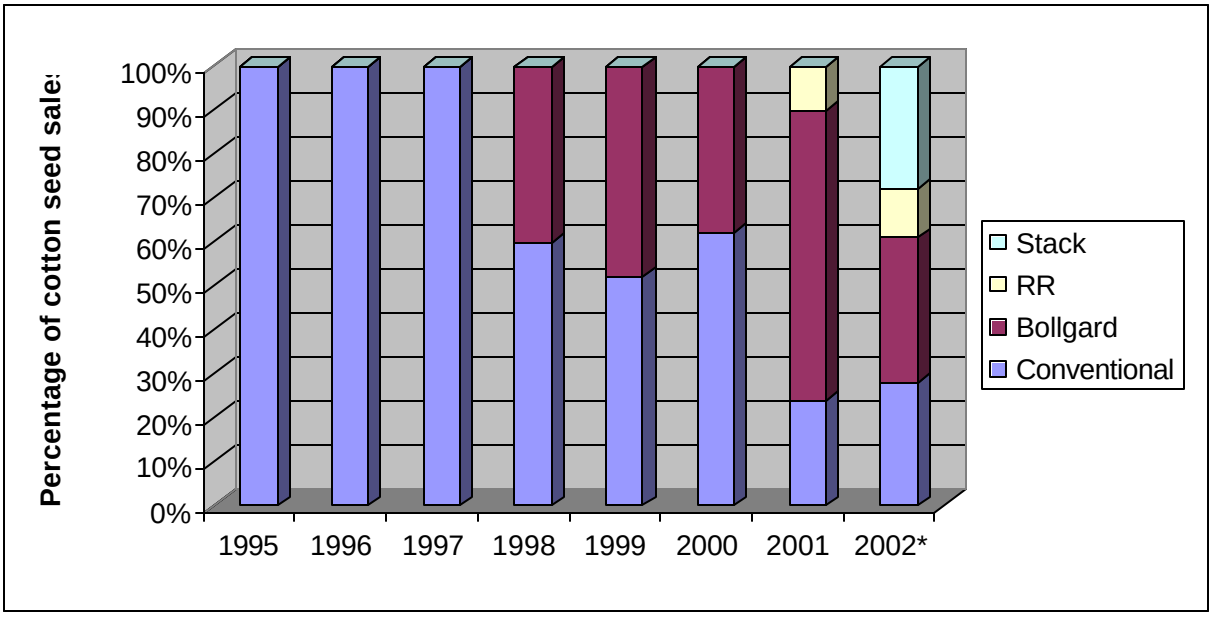

Figure 1: Adoption of new cotton seed varieties (*Estimation)

[26] M. Gouse, JF Kirsten, and L. Jenkins. "Bt Cotton in South Africa: Adoption and the Impact on Farm Incomes Amongst Small-Scale and Large Scale Farmers." *Agrekon* Vol. 42, No. 1 (March 2003)

**Estimation*

Source: Cotton SA (2002), Journal to the Cotton Industry, taken from Gouse, et al.

Gouse et al. surveyed large and small farmers to determine why they adopted GM cotton. For large farmers, the most important reasons were peace of mind about bollworms, better crop and risk management, pesticide saving, better boll worm control, and increased yield. For small farmers, the most important reasons for adoption were pesticide saving and increased yield. There are three major economic factors influencing the adoption decision:

- Reduced pesticide cost
- Increased seed cost
- Increased yield

Average yields of adopters of Bt cotton were considerably higher than non-adopters, with large farms achieving a gain of 541 kg/ha and small farms 180 kg/ha. When all three factors are considered, the income effect of adoption of Bt cotton is important both for small and large farmers as shown in Table 1. The difference in dryland seed cost between small and large farmers is due to the fact that small farmers pay a lower technology fee. Additional analysis done by Gouse et al. demonstrates that the Bt cotton adopters tend to be the more efficient farmers both among the large and small farm groups. From the net revenue gains illustrated in Table 1, it is clear that there is a huge opportunity cost for other African countries of not adopting GM technology.

Table 1: Income effect of adoption of Bt cotton

	Small-scale farmer	**Large-scale farmer**	
	Dryland (R/ha)	**Dryland (R/ha)**	**Irrigation (R/ha)**
Yield Benefits per hectare @ R2.75/kg	498.19	314.44	1740.75
Reduced pesticides benefit	32.17	113.83	292.91
Increased seed and technology fee detriment	(163.08)	(234.17)	(570.23)
Income advantage/disadvantage	367.28	194.10	1463.43

Source: Gouse et al.

Much of the attention on Bt cotton in South Africa has been on a study of small farmers done by Ismael, et al. and reported in 2001 and 2002.[27] They concluded that farmers benefited from use of the Bt cotton variety. The increase in yields and reduction in pesticide costs outweighed the higher seed costs. Bt cotton yields were 18 and 60

[27] Yousouf Ismael, Richard Bennett, and Stephen Morse, "Biotechnology in Africa: The Adoption and Economic Impacts of Bt Cotton in the Makhathini Flats, Republic of South Africa," paper presented at the Biotechnology Conference for Sub-Saharan Africa, September 2001, and "Benefits from Bt Cotton Use by Smallholder Farmers in South Africa," *AgBioForum* 5 (1): 1-5, 2002.

percent higher than non-Bt cotton in years 1 and 2 of their study respectively. Pesticide use was reduced 13 percent in year one and 38 percent in year two. Gross margin was 11 percent higher in year one and 77 percent higher in year two. Some of these results were not statistically significant. The authors conclude that by the second year adopters were clearly better off than non-adopters. However, they caution that additional time and analysis is needed to confirm that this benefit can be sustained. They indicate that their results are similar to analyses done in China and Mexico. So while the results of the South Africa, China, and Mexico studies indicate real promise to increase incomes for smallholders, more work is needed to extrapolate these conclusions to other areas and conditions.

Research was conducted at Purdue on the cost of non-adoption of Bt cotton in West Africa using Mali as a case study.[28] In this study, they estimated the farm costs and returns to Bt and non-Bt cotton under different assumptions (Table 2) and then used that information in a whole farm model to estimate changes in profit under different assumptions (Table 3). They conclude that profit increases 16, 52, and 79 percent for yield advantages of 10, 30, and 45 percent respectively. Thus, the opportunity cost of not adopting Bt cotton is quite high.

Table 2: Farm Costs and Returns ($/ha) for Bt and non-Bt Cotton

Items	Non-Bt	Bt Cotton		
		10% Yield Advantage	30% Yield Advantage	45% Yield Advantage
Cost				
A. Purchased Inputs				
Seeds	-	15	15	15
Insecticide	29	12	12	12
Fertilizer and Others	69	69	69	69
B. Labor				
Harvesting	31	32	35	39
Insecticide Application	4	1	1	1
All other operation	53	53	53	53
C. Depreciation	31	31	31	31
Total Cost	218	213	216	220
Total Revenue	287	315	374	421
Net Returns	69	102	158	201

Source of basic data: IER, Mali
Note: 1US$=CFA600. Yield for non-Bt cotton = 860 kg/ha. Assumed yields at recommended fertilizer use: NPK = 150 kg, Urea = 50 kg

Table 3. Land area allocation, output, and farm profit, Non-Bt and Bt cotton, Mali, 2003.

[28] Liborio S. Cabanilla, Tahirou Abdoulaye, and John H. Sanders. "Economic Cost of Non-adoption of Bt Cotton in West Africa: With Special Reference to Mali." Paper presented at the ICABR International Conference on Public Goods and Public Policy for Agricultural Biotechnology, Ravello, Italy, July 2003.

Particulars	Current Practice	Base Model (Non-Bt Variety)	Bt Cotton Technology Under Alternative Yield Advantage		
			45%	30%	10%
(A) Crop Area (ha)					
Cereals					
Sorghum	2.7 (18)	2.4 (16)	2.7 (18)	2.7 (18)	2.7 (18)
Millet	3.3 (22)	3.9 (26)	3.9 (26)	3.9 (26)	3.9 (26)
Maize	2.8 (19)	3.2 (21)	2.9 (19)	2.9 (19)	2.9 (19)
Cash Crops					
Groundnut	0.6 (4)	0.3 (2)	--	--	--
Cotton					
Non-Bt	5.5 (37)	5.2 (35)	--	--	--
Bt-Cotton	na	na	5.5 (37)	5.5 (37)	5.5 (37)
(B) Profit ($)					
Whole Farm	na	881	1,578	1,337	1,024
Cotton, Total	na	348	1,114	873	560
Cotton, Per ha	na	67	202	158	102

Notes: Number in parenthesis is percent of total area
Assumed technology fee = $15/hectare. Exchange rate: CFA600/US$

A study by deGrassi has gotten a lot of attention.[29] This study examines the appropriateness of GM cotton, sweet potatoes and corn for Africa. The six criteria he uses are demand-led, site-specific, poverty focused, cost-effective, and institutionally and environmentally sustainable. He concludes that Bt cotton is not demand-driven, site specific, or institutionally sustainable. He considers poverty focus and cost effectiveness to be ambiguous. He also concludes that environmental sustainability is moderate and could be moderate to strong. In some ways the deGrassi study is a critique of the Ismael, et al. work.

Bt cotton is not considered to be demand-driven by deGrassi because it was not developed in response to "smallholders expressing their needs and priorities." In his view the documented evidence that farmers have purchased the seed voluntarily does not count.

Lack of site specificity essentially follows the same arguments – farmers were not consulted. However, it is true that a site specific adoption of the Bt technology probably would fare better in the local conditions.

DeGrassi argues it is not poverty focused because technology is not the major cause of poverty in the region of South Africa where Bt cotton has been used by smallholders (Makhathini Flats). There are other more important (non-agricultural) causes of poverty, he argues, so Bt cotton cannot be considered poverty focused. Despite the fact that farm net revenues are generally higher with Bt cotton, in his opinion it

[29] Aaron deGrassi, *Genetically Modified Crops and Sustainable Poverty Alleviation in Sub-Saharan Africa*, published by Third World Network – Africa, June 2003.

apparently must solve these other problems to be considered poverty focused. Also, the fact that international cotton prices have fallen was mysteriously attributed to Bt cotton.

On cost effectiveness, deGrassi questions the survey methods and data used by Ismael, et al. He argues that these university researchers and Monsanto have overstated the economic benefits. He explains the high adoption rates as being due to pressure from the input supplier who also supplied the credit. It is true that the Ismael, et al. work is on a sample taken only for two years. One would like a larger sample and longer time period.

On environmental sustainability, deGrassi points out that no environmental impact statement has been done. He does cite reports of reduced injury due to less pesticide application, but believes this must be better documented. He also argues that we need more time to know if resistance will emerge in the bollworm or if other pests will increase in importance. It is true that countries need to impose planting regulations to minimize the likelihood that resistant insects will emerge quickly.

One environmental risk not covered by deGrassi is the risk of transfer of genetic material to non-GM cotton plants, to feral cotton, or even to other plants within the same Hibiscus family This risk is one that is normally dealt with in the approvals processes for GM seeds. The EU Scientific Committee recommended approval of Roundup Ready cotton stating that ". . . there is no evidence to indicate that the placing on the market of line RRC 1145 with the purpose to be used as any other cotton is likely to cause adverse effects on human health and the environment."[30] The section on the environmental impacts of introduction of RR cotton contains the following assessment:

> 6.3.1. *Potential for gene transfer/escape*: Cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum*), a member of the *Malvacea* family, is a perennial plant which is planted and harvested annually. It is mainly self-pollinating, but pollen is also transferred by insects (in particular various species of bees and bumblebees).
> Outcrossing rates of up to 28% to other cotton cultivars have been observed under field conditions in adjacent plots, declining rapidly with distance. Given proximity and the availability of insects as pollen vectors, Roundup Ready® Cotton line (RRC) 1445 is likely to hybridise with other cotton varieties.
> Other species of the Gossypiaea tribe are not native to the EU but are cultivated as ornamental plants or vegetables (e.g. Hibiscus, Okra or Lady's fingers) in Member States which also grow cotton. Hybridisation experiments with several species either failed or resulted in cottonseeds. Taking into account also the need of close proximity, synchronous flowering and the availability of insect pollinators, the probability of fertile hybrids can be considered to be very unlikely. The potential transfer

[30] Opinion of the Scientific Committee on Plants regarding the genetically modified cotton, tolerant to glyphosate herbicide notified by the Monsanto Company (Notification C/ES/97/01) – expressed by the SCP on 14 July 1998.

> of genetic material to microorganisms in the soil is considered to be very low against a background of the natural occurrence of kanamycin and streptomycin resistance in soil microbes.

This kind of scientific analysis has been done for all GM crops in the US, and the biosafety systems put into place in developing countries will need to consider the results of research done in other countries plus trials in their own country.

On institutional sustainability, deGrassi essentially argues that since Bt cotton was developed and marketed exclusively in the private sector (Monsanto), it cannot be deemed institutionally sustainable. This is indeed a curious argument. Others could argue that an agricultural input developed and successfully marketed by a private firm for commercial use by private farmers is inherently more sustainable, the institution being the marketplace.

There are many other reports and studies on the potential benefits and problems with GMO crops in Africa. The International Service for the Acquisition of Agri-biotech Application (ISAAA) is a not-for profit organization whose objective is to help alleviate poverty through sharing of biotechnology applications. They have understandably been quite positive on Bt cotton.[31] On the other hand, another NGO called Genetic Resources Action International (GRAIN), has been quite critical.[32]

Johan Brink has developed a list of challenges and constraints for biotechnology in developing countries:[33]

- No strategies for communication and outreach – Policy maker awareness and public awareness
- Lack of human resources with expertise in biotechnology related policies
- Lack of financial resources to develop and implement policies
- Lack of political will to adopt biotechnology and address crop productivity
- Limited number of countries developed and implemented national biotechnology strategies
- Lack of viable seed industries

In addition, he has developed a list of challenges and constraints specifically applicable to African countries:

- Lack of co-operation among government ministries regulating biotechnology derived products
- Lack of public-private sector partnerships that are critical to both R&D and "commercialization"
- International trade barriers

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[31] Clive James, "Global Review of Commercialized Transgenic Crops: 2001 – Feature Bt Cotton."
[32] Devlin Kuyek, "Genetically Modified Crops in Africa: Implications for Small Farmers," August 2002.
[33] Johan Brink, Presentation on "Agricultural Biotechnology and GMOs: National and International Structures." Michigan State University National Extension Conference, March 2003.

- Food aid Issues
- Compliance with/to international protocols/treaties
- Lack of infrastructure and institutional support structure, e.g. biocontainment facilities, PVP/patent offices, food safety labs
- Lack of risk assessment capacity and expertise

Most knowledgeable observers agree that in order to effectively and safely implement GM crops in Africa, countries will need to implement a biosafety system to regulate GM products. Brink identifies three major components of such a biosafety system:

- Legislative component – GM act or law passed by parliament
- Specific GM regulations – linked to the GM act and to be implemented and administered by a government department
- Biosafety framework implemented to :
    - Assess scientific risk of GM product
    - Assess socio-economic impacts
    - Ensure public communication,

Further, he delineates the current status of development of the biosafety procedures in Africa shown in Table 4. One important and useful role that is and could be played more by USAID Missions would be to assist countries in the establishment of bio-safety commissions and the development of biosafety legislation, regulations and procedures.

Table 4: Current Status of Biosafety in Africa (2002)

Biosafety Development	**Countries**
Have Biosafety Guidelines	Tunisia, Morocco, Mauritania, Kenya, Nigeria, Egypt
Have Draft Legislation	Cameroon, Egypt, Kenya, Mauritius, Namibia, Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia
Have Enacted GM legislation	South Africa, Zimbabwe, Malawi
Have National Biotechnology Policy	Nigeria, South Africa

The Consultants are quite positive on the potential for Bt cotton in areas with high infestation of bollworm. More testing is needed in different areas, but the potential has been demonstrated in several countries around the world. The *ex post* analyses in South

Africa and the *ex ante* analysis for Mali show significant profit gains from Bt cotton adoption. Uganda is reportedly poised to approve GM cotton for the next season.[34] Benin has announced its intent to develop its own Bt cotton varieties. USAID can help nations establish their biosafety systems and testing and approval procedures, and in those cases where the national consensus is to move forward, to facilitate public-private partnerships in adaptive research and then assist with extension of the technology to ensure maximum outreach. It is especially important for governments and aid agencies to develop programs to make sure that the technology is accessible to small farmers. The South Africa case demonstrates that when smallholders are specifically targeted, they can reap significant benefits. Fortunately, this technology is not nearly so scale dependent as many others. The technology unit is the seed, so benefits can be obtained by small and large farmers alike.

[34] http://www.bharattextile.com/newsitems/1979046

Annex E
Classification of Cotton in Global Trade:
Implications for African Producers

Discussion Paper Prepared for USAID/EGAT
by M. Dean Ethridge, Ph.D., John E. Lamb, and Wallace E. Tyner, Ph.D.
November 28, 2003

The main purpose of this paper is to explore the potential benefits and limitations of using instrument-based classification for cotton in Africa. It will not address broader issues that have an impact on the quality and marketability of cotton lint, such as genetic improvement, pest control practices that affect "stickiness", improvement in harvest techniques, ginning practices, or reform in the marketing system.

Classification Methods Used

For international sales of cotton, contractual description of the fibers is done in three basic ways:

1. United States Government Classification – Official data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) on designated fiber characteristics are made a legal appendage to each individual bale of cotton. Every buyer, whether domestic or international, who contracts on the basis of USDA classification is entitled to receive a copy of the data.
2. Description – The cotton merchant does the classification based on criteria specified beforehand, either using long-standing specifications known to buyers or specifications agreed between seller and buyer prior to contracting.
3. Type – The cotton merchant devises a special type, usually for one textile company or even one textile mill, provides a representative sample of this cotton to the buyer, and promises to deliver this type each time.

Selling by Type is the oldest technique, as well as the least objective. The actionable criterion for adequacy of the cotton is primarily the satisfaction of the textile mill that consumes it. When there is dissatisfaction, successful arbitration must rely primarily on a good-will relationship between seller and buyer.

Selling by Description generally involves more objective criteria than does selling by Type. It may, for example, utilize some of the instrument measurements that are provided by USDA. It may even stipulate measurements on the fibers that are additional to USDA's data. Most often, however, the cotton merchant performs the classification function in-house; the results are not likely to be identical to the USDA classification. Furthermore, the buyer is not entitled to compare the merchant's results with USDA's results.

Selling by USDA Classification has been common practice since the 1940's. The USA has been the dominant cotton exporting country throughout modern history; therefore, its leadership on issues relating to the characteristics of fibers entering international trade has generally been paramount. Since 1992, USDA Classification has been done predominantly through instrumentation (as opposed to the judgments of human classers). In that year, all official USDA Classification Offices were converted to the use of "high volume instruments" (HVIs).

The HVI is comprised of multiple instruments controlled by a computer. Prior to the advent of the HVI system as standard operating procedure in USDA Classification, only one instrument was in common use by the USDA. This was the micronaire instrument, which became the first instrument used to classify cotton when the USDA adopted it in 1963. The micronaire is now a component of the HVI. As currently comprised, the USDA's HVI system provides eight commercial measurements of key cotton fiber characteristics. These include: fiber length, length uniformity index, fiber strength and elongation, micronaire, color (greyness and yellowness), short fiber content, and maturity. A trained human operator can obtain all HVI measurements within about 20 seconds. Results are simultaneously stored in electronic files and are immediately available for dissemination. (Leaf grade, preparation and extraneous matter are still generally assessed manually and visually by cotton classers. Spinners who specify allowances for trash content in their contracts may also use a Shirley Analyzer to determine exact levels. In addition, a Shirley FMT device is sometimes utilized to measure fineness and maturity.)

Long before the establishment of HVI Classification, procedures and terminology in the USA dominated the global trading system. The traditional USDA grades for cotton are universally recognized in global cotton trade. As of 1998, prominent merchant and textile manufacturer associations in 21 countries (including India, Brazil, Japan, Taiwan, Mexico, Peru and several EU countries) had formally joined the Universal Cotton Standards Agreement, which is based on the USDA system. Indeed, the "standards cottons" used by the world are selected and approved every three years at the Universal Cotton Standards Conference, hosted by the USDA in Memphis, Tennessee.

The traditional USDA (and Universal) grades, ranked from highest to lowest, are the following: Good Middling, Strict Middling, Middling, Strict Low Middling, Low Middling, Strict Good Ordinary, Good Ordinary, and Below Grade. While recognizing the USDA and Universal Standards in international trade, many other countries still use their own classing and grading systems at the ginning stage and sometimes in exports. A summary of equivalent grades used in other countries was given in Figure Seven in the body of the report.

Development and Use of HVI Classification

The first prototype of the HVI was available in 1969. It took another decade for the HVI to become commonly used by USA textile mills to sort cotton bales into mixes for feeding into the spinning process. By the mid-1970s, the demonstrated value of HVI

measurements in predicting and controlling the spinning performance of cotton was causing pressure from the USA textile manufacturing sector to make these measurements universally available through the classification system. It took until 1980 for the USDA to establish one HVI-based Classing Office, then until 1987 to establish a second one. Based on the knowledge gained in these offices, in 1992 all USDA Classing Offices were finally converted to the HVI.

Thus, to achieve an adequate HVI classing system, it was not sufficient to successfully combine *instrumentation* with *computerization*. It is quite a challenge to bring such technology from a state of usefulness within a single company to a state of sufficiency for an entire marketing system. Before an authoritative, universally trusted classification system could be created using the HVI, complementary *robotics* had to be developed that (1) enabled the system to operate at a sufficiently *rapid* rate and (2) enabled a *sample preparation* consistent enough to bring the sampling errors within acceptable bounds. As suggested by this last point, the other necessary component was bringing to bear *statistical process control principles*, in order to provide documented performance regarding accuracy and precision of the estimates. The USDA HVI classification system is the only one in the world that can and does report the statistical *reliability* and *repeatability* of its data.

Keeping the foregoing factors in mind, a useful explanation of the USDA's current classification system is given in the documents entitled "Guidelines…"[35] Of course the current, HVI-dominated classification system used in the USA evolved out of the traditional system, which is commonly referred to as "hand classing" of cotton. It relied primarily on "pulling the staple" (to visually gauge the "dominant length" of the fibers), along with visual evaluation of color, leaf (trash) content, and the "character" of the fibers.

Since the 1940s, cotton producers in the USA have utilized a USDA Loan Program, in which their cotton may provide the collateral for a loan by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), which functions on behalf of the USDA. A producer must store the baled cotton in a warehouse approved by the USDA. When the cotton producer makes a deal to sell his cotton, he may either redeem his cotton from storage or he may sign over to the buyer (usually a cotton merchant) the right to redeem the cotton. The HVI Classification System must be used if the Loan Program is used, and the cents per pound that a producer may receive as a loan from the government is determined by the HVI classification data for the cotton. The base grade in the Loan Program is 41-4 (Strict Low Middling) and the base length is 34 (1.1/16 inch). Each year, using procedures specified in the law, a loan value is established for this base in designated areas of the USA and premiums and discounts are established for departures in fiber characteristics from this base. Additional premiums and discounts are established for varying values of micronaire, strength, length uniformity, contamination, and preparation. The base loan rates and the premium-and-discount schedule for Upland and ELS cottons in the 2003-04 crop year are available on-line[36].

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[35] www.ams.usda.gov/cotton/pdf%20forms/hviguidejuly2001.pdf

[36] www.fsa.usda.gov/dafp/psd/2003uplandcottonlr.pdf and similar sites

The idiosyncrasies of the current system cannot be fully understood without tracing the evolutionary process from a traditional, subjective classification to a somewhat more objective, instrument-based one. The same cotton/textile industry that demanded HVI be incorporated into the marketing system also demanded that it provide continuity with the traditional system. The "hand-classing" approach is much closer to an "art form," while the HVI approach brings cotton classification more into the realm of science. Hand classing necessarily makes personal relationships between sellers and buyers of paramount importance, due to the limited basis for understanding and diagnosing causes of poor performance by cotton fibers in textile processing. HVI classing, by providing objective criteria for evaluating fiber characteristics, fosters a more open, competitive trading system in which buyers may effectively "shop around" for the best fiber values.

International HVI Classification and its Potential Application in Africa

Since the USA is the only country that has developed a nationwide, government-certified HVI Classification Service, it is the *de facto* source for HVI calibration and operation procedures. An international user guide has been prepared by the HVI Working Group of the ITMF International Committee on Cotton Testing Methods, of which USDA personnel are members. The text of this guide is also available on-line from USDA.

There can be no doubt that HVI Classification has resulted in a competitive advantage for the USA in global marketing of its cotton. It also seems obvious that establishment of an *adequate* HVI system for the cotton producing countries in Africa and elsewhere would facilitate the access of their cotton to diverse global markets. Indeed, an official consensus on this issue has been reached by cotton producing and consuming nations of the world. In 2002, representatives from all the countries that are members of the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), which include nearly all significant players in global cotton trade, pronounced it necessary to move forward in the adoption of instrument-based quality evaluation systems. In 2003, the ICAC representatives of merchants and spinners voted that an international agreement on the use of instrument based quality evaluation systems is needed to standardize quality test results. Accordingly, the ICAC Secretariat was instructed to form an Expert Panel on Instrument Testing of Cotton to explore how best to establish an International Agreement on Instrument Based Cotton Classing (to ensure that test results are uniform in all classing laboratories). International guidelines for interpreting data were issued in 2001 by the HVI Working Group of the ITMF International Committee on Cotton Testing Methods.

The emphasis in the previous paragraph was on the adequacy of an HVI system that is established in Africa (or any other cotton producing countries). The experience of the USA has shown that adequacy is a difficult threshold to reach. The technical issues are daunting for Africa. For example, achieving acceptable repeatability of the HVI measurements requires very tight control of the ambient conditions (i.e., temperature and humidity) in the testing laboratories.

Cotton Classing Facilities in the USA are under the administration of the Cotton Division of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), USDA. The facilities themselves are capital-intensive, in terms of both structures and instrumentation. There are currently twelve offices located throughout the Cotton Belt of the USA. About 1,500,000 bales of cotton on the average are classed at each one during a three-month harvesting period. Both the capital costs and the variable operating expenses of the USA classing system are funded by the testing fees paid by the cotton producers. These are economically feasible only because of the large volumes of cotton fibers tested by them each year. The annual budget for the Cotton Division of the USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service is in the vicinity of $30,000,000.

The building and capitalization expenses involved in establishing HVI classing laboratories in Africa might exceed those for the USA on a per-bale-tested basis. This is partly a matter of scale, but in areas that are especially lacking in electrical service, water quality, etc., both construction and capital costs will escalate. The HVI requires a consistent level of electrical voltage to avoid damage to critical components, such that there can be no compromise with electrical delivery services subject to "spikes" or "troughs" in the electrical current. Also, adequate systems for the rigorous control of ambient conditions in the laboratory require the use of steam, which in turn require high levels of purity in the water used if these systems are to last an acceptable length of time.

It is likely that a "greenfield" HVI classification laboratory in Africa that could test between 300,000 and 400,000 bales (i.e., samples) each year would cost about $3,000,000 to construct. Where there is already significant infrastructure in place, perhaps at a modern ginning or spinning facility, or in a government laboratory complex, the incremental cost would of course be much less. The core piece of equipment, the HVI testing machine can now be obtained in technologically advanced third countries such as India for about $100,000, but it would add no value unless installed in an appropriately designed and constructed facility, and operated in accordance with international best practices. A suitable facility would probably cost between $500,000 and $1,000,000 a year to operate, which implies a testing cost approximating $1.50 to $$3.00 per bale.

Part of the operating costs for the USDA cotton classification is a highly coordinated process of collection and delivery for cotton samples from cotton gins to classing offices, which enables the classing results to be electronically available to cotton producers within about three days after the cotton is ginned. The transportation and communication structures in the USA make this fast turnaround feasible. In Africa, this degree of timeliness may not be either necessary or affordable. Nevertheless, transportation and information management will be a significant requirement and cost. Expenses associated with the number and location of HVI laboratories will have to be balanced against the expenses associated with transportation, record-keeping, and accuracy in reporting.

Another indispensable component of a successful HVI classification is system-wide quality control. In the USA, samples are randomly taken from the cottons being tested at all classing facilities, in order to re-test them at the national quality control center located

in Tennessee. This enables quick detection and correction of incorrect results coming from any particular HVI unit. Obviously, this procedure is both necessary and expensive. Experience with it has shown that it prevents the release of large amounts of incorrect data—which would be sufficient cause for discrediting USDA classification.

The traditional hand classing of cotton is not susceptible to statistical validation of its results. Therefore the use of the traditional system requires a tacit assumption that results provided are correct. If HVI results among laboratories in diverse countries are not sufficiently repeatable, then the application of this expensive technology still does not advance the industry beyond the uncertainty of traditional practices. Unless global cotton buyers can have confidence in the data provided by an HVI classification system, they will not value the data. It does not matter whether the loss of confidence results from failure to fulfill the technical requirements or from administrative failures caused by corruption, incompetence, etc.

The potential for inefficiency and/or corruption within a country's cotton classification system depends significantly on the structure and integrity of the larger production, marketing, and governmental systems. This may prove to be a serious problem in most African countries. Unless the personnel responsible for oversight of the classification system are required to be both honest and technically proficient, abuse of the data collection and dissemination processes will easily follow. For example, if the samples pulled from the ginned cotton and sent to the HVI laboratories are not genuinely *representative* of the cotton in the bales, then even accurate HVI data is useless.

Furthermore, unless the commercial incentives for higher quality cotton flow back to cotton producers, advancements necessary within the African countries for effective global competition will be retarded or prevented. In the United States, cotton farmers' income is significantly affected by the value of the industrial raw material (i.e., the cotton fibers) they deliver to the marketing system. With few exceptions, however, African farmers do not sell an industrial raw material; they simply sell seed cotton that has yet to be ginned. (And cotton cannot be classed until it is ginned.) If, for example, the ginning process is poorly done, either because of problems with the seed cotton or problems in the gin plant, the value of the industrial raw material in global competition will be lowered. If the ginning process is well done, the benefits of a higher valued raw material would probably be kept by the buyer of the cotton, rather than the farmers who produced it, unless producer associations share in gin ownership, are covered by valid procurement and sale arrangements, or are otherwise protected by law or industry practices. Farmers who are not being paid based on the quality characteristics used in selling the ginned fibers to the textile industry will perceive little reason to deliver high quality seed cotton to the gin or to care about the quality of the ginning process.

In Africa, success at providing good quality cotton fibers to global markets has in the past been achieved largely by monopolistic control of the production, ginning and marketing systems; with top-down control of inputs and practices in production, harvesting, and ginning. This may have worked for most of the monopolistic companies, but is generally deemed unsatisfactory in terms of producer shares in the value chain, of economic

development, and of social welfare. Recognizing the structural inequities inherent in monopolistic and monopsonistic systems, development agencies such as the IMF, the World Bank, and USAID, as well as producer groups and far-sighted government officials are increasingly moving toward a more liberalized system that will leave a greater percentage of world market prices in the hands of growers, albeit with some increase in market and exchange rate risk. How to replace these monopolistic structures with more competitive and equitable structures, while providing the knowledge base and structural incentives necessary for effective global competition, has not yet been determined. It would be important to do so either prior to or simultaneous with movement toward an HVI classification system. Otherwise, the imposition of an HVI system will be of little help in advancing either the general welfare of the farmers or the development of world-class cotton production sectors.

In sum, HVI testing is a necessary but not sufficient element of enhanced global competitiveness in cotton.

Appendix One: Exports of Cotton, Textiles and Apparel from African Countries to All Destinations (1998-2002)

(Notes: Blank entry means no data, not necessarily a zero value; prior to 2000, South Africa appeared under SACU; totals not provided due to data gaps)

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 263 - COTTON

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
EGYPT	158,271	239,470	193,988	187,191	331,088
COTE DIVOIRE	168,123	151,108	148,234		134,053
BENIN	155,884	169,446	128,398	118,567	151,400
ZIMBABWE		109,711	178,019	113,187	117,086
MALI (FAO)	203,000	156,000	128,700	106,500	115,462
BURKINA FASO	162,492	156,125	106,334	104,211	
CAMEROON			68,467	98,074	93,904
SUDAN	92,929	18,865	52,067	41,199	55,176
TOGO	91,080	82,112	42,111	22,330	39,865
TANZANIA,U.R	30,092	47,676	36,070	35,136	
ZAMBIA	38,043	52,411	7,481	9,857	16,510
MOZAMBIQUE		19,771		16,122	
SENEGAL	22,171	6,156	6,093	8,122	14,356
UGANDA	2,994	29,344	22,749	14,104	10,498
CENT.AF.REP	18,492	7,673	2,741	6,877	
ETHIOPIA	1,512	4,924	5,771	6,486	6,677
MALAWI	9,602	6,420	8,474	5,184	
GHANA	1,824	7,274	7,748	2,795	
MADAGASCAR	2,305	2,575			
SOUTH AFRICA			7,167	5,917	1,314
MAURITIUS	1,581	1,140	1,587	1,961	1,112
KENYA	123	84	566		1,080
MOROCCO	1,886	1,149	961	823	1,036
NIGERIA	1,058	3,089	567		
TUNISIA	1,053	788	422	519	375
GUINEA	3,141		5,625	309	336
NIGER	363	697	461	318	
ERITREA				11	185
LESOTHO				149	
BOTSWANA			353	94	
GAMBIA	634	182	82		
SWAZILAND			1,013	706	51

SITC Rev Product group: 651 - TEXTILE YARN

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
EGYPT	230,072	127,981	153,390	126,197	112,349

SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	89,884	84,173	85,184
TUNISIA	25,818	27,834	26,310	30,801	30,740
ZIMBABWE	□	14,313	14,246	755	29,536
ZAMBIA	13,642	26,141	27,706	31,183	23,605
MADAGASCAR	5,476	18,268	□	□	□
MOROCCO	13,888	14,454	15,977	13,736	14,739
SWAZILAND	□	□	16,122	5,604	10,205
MAURITIUS	17,932	14,557	13,848	16,637	5,631
BURKINA FASO	□	62	2,643	5,236	□
KENYA	5,073	4,286	6,407	□	4,877
COTE DIVOIRE	7,991	6,818	6,586	□	3,512
TANZANIA,U.R	1,556	802	3,621	3,248	□
GHANA	474	595	4,628	2,923	□
SENEGAL	1,597	998	834	1,446	2,018
NIGERIA	2,854	4,185	978	□	□
UGANDA	112	225	271	96	615
BOTSWANA	□	□	136	283	□
RWANDA	33	12	□	33	202
LESOTHO	□	□	□	180	□
BENIN	1,076	112	240	161	□
ETHIOPIA	□	□	102	□	□
ALGERIA	127	0	35	□	□
SUDAN	7,965	3,525	4,496	1,011	11
MALAWI	193	8	4	3	□
TOGO	844	□	1	2	□

SITV Rev 3 Product group: 652 - COTTON FABRICS, WOVEN

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
TUNISIA	40,813	41,577	56,571	58,840	47,416
MAURITIUS	36,344	37,406	41,414	48,487	37,443
MOROCCO	10,994	9,133	17,943	35,148	35,123
MADAGASCAR	33,116	31,170	□	□	□
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	26,773	28,322	27,862
EGYPT	54,305	34,634	52,614	36,825	27,240
COTE DIVOIRE	36,145	29,255	29,010	□	25,765
ZIMBABWE	□	10,212	9,995	1,256	12,813
LESOTHO	□	□	□	7,624	□
GHANA	983	2,294	8,150	4,650	□
BENIN	3,111	3,686	3,893	3,299	□
ETHIOPIA	1,424	1,472	1,990	2,458	2,469
CAMEROON	□	□	3,427	3,498	2,235
SENEGAL	25	1,953	1,676	1,353	1,129

NIGERIA	8,346	2,514	1,004	□	□
KENYA	20,087	2,049	4,016	□	937
TANZANIA,U.R	1,730	134	679	737	□
CENT.AF.REP	□	□	354	703	□
SWAZILAND	□	□	48	18	532
NIGER	143	463	407	527	□
MALAWI	2,770	1,010	370	481	□
ALGERIA	335	274	250	□	□
ZAMBIA	3,309	451	368	116	244
BOTSWANA	□	□	1,706	187	□
TOGO	395	44	49	99	98
SUDAN	304	15	390	□	7

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 653 - MAN-MADE WOVEN FABRICS

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
TUNISIA	8,936	14,991	21,305	28,186	31,110
MOROCCO	30,921	29,097	32,088	33,291	26,069
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	16,835	14,975	19,324
MAURITIUS	2,554	2,226	1,390	1,564	10,039
NIGERIA	14	534	6,944	□	□
KENYA	5,267	4,367	1,312	□	2,533
ZIMBABWE	□	504	160	3	936
EGYPT	4,307	14,680	29,962	1,693	690
RWANDA	530	29	□	591	608
ERITREA	□	□	2	0	565
MADAGASCAR	265	505	□	□	□
TANZANIA,U.R	1,973	230	64	473	□
COTE DIVOIRE	322	350	151	□	231
BOTSWANA	□	□	402	191	□
UGANDA	113	174	3	133	161
SENEGAL	27	19	19	48	114
CAMEROON	□	□	71	147	70
SWAZILAND	□	□	189	16	65
BENIN	172	174	168	62	□
GHANA	4	2	187	59	□
ALGERIA	432	54	41	□	□
NIGER	51	100	23	30	□
ZAMBIA	153	352	133	9	29
TOGO	137	3	57	16	10
MALAWI	603	192	98	3	□

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 654 - WOVEN TEXTILE FABRIC NES

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MADAGASCAR	86	9,649	□	□	□
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	4,745	5,993	4,695
MOROCCO	2,320	4,616	2,948	1,933	4,410
LESOTHO	□	□	□	262	□
SWAZILAND	□	□	50	31	125
NIGERIA	□	1,176	102	□	□
MAURITIUS	194	56	71	51	92
EGYPT	820	65	385	109	79
TUNISIA	57	430	2,156	896	76

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 655 - KNIT/CROCHET FABRICS

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	8,071	7,095	8,283
MAURITIUS	18,500	21,620	20,421	24,276	6,613
MADAGASCAR	2,616	5,641	□	□	□
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	3,327	□
TANZANIA,U.R	179	127	379	2,452	□
TUNISIA	797	2,374	452	1,985	2,135
ZIMBABWE	□	1,981	1,030	258	1,784
BOTSWANA	□	□	1,225	1,153	□
EGYPT	3,594	857	672	423	534
SWAZILAND	□	□	1,069	571	296
KENYA	128	167	180	□	249
LESOTHO	□	□	□	187	□
NIGERIA	□	121	□	□	□
COTE DIVOIRE	2	7	163	□	69
MALAWI	118	2	71	2	□

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 656 - TULLE/LACE/EMBR/TRIM ETC

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	18,393	14,337	14,751
MOROCCO	7,937	6,206	6,030	6,566	7,682
TUNISIA	5,111	5,077	4,923	5,984	6,281
EGYPT	939	973	720	564	3,962
MAURITIUS	1,448	1,742	1,354	1,713	2,601
MADAGASCAR	554	1,012	□	□	□
ZIMBABWE	□	838	267	3	227
KENYA	269	43	178	□	54
GHANA	11	179	0	1	□

ZAMBIA	30	589	233	1	0

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 657 - SPECIAL YARNS/FABRICS

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	24,730	28,669	36,450
TUNISIA	4,329	4,241	5,006	7,872	9,450
TANZANIA,U.R	3,216	3,631	6,135	6,626	□
COTE DIVOIRE	8,968	5,653	3,864	□	4,998
EGYPT	5,807	7,592	6,155	3,051	4,122
ZIMBABWE	□	2,169	1,584	130	2,884
TOGO	1,869	2,446	2,408	2,773	2,656
MOROCCO	2,307	3,523	2,491	3,497	2,624
KENYA	3,193	3,509	4,175	□	2,145
NIGERIA	47	1,712	845	□	□
NAMIBIA	□	□	876	660	□
MAURITIUS	483	411	586	274	659
GHANA	109	719	851	639	□
MADAGASCAR	364	557	□	□	□
SENEGAL	1,485	597	444	427	443
UGANDA	346	191	127	454	364
BURKINA FASO	68	692	522	349	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	78	166	□
MALAWI	242	225	222	73	□
ZAMBIA	1,107	44	23	5	43
BENIN	171	378	25	36	□

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 658 - MADE-UP TEXTILE ARTICLES

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
EGYPT	87,190	108,428	145,482	117,755	98,936
TUNISIA	36,942	29,369	34,501	61,074	96,756
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	26,227	27,880	30,528
MOROCCO	31,767	37,775	21,470	22,939	27,248
COTE DIVOIRE	21,357	13,110	12,286	□	18,589
ZIMBABWE	□	5,335	4,292	734	9,986
KENYA	8,479	16,150	9,677	□	7,853
BOTSWANA	□	□	11,413	5,067	□
MAURITIUS	1,455	2,103	1,224	1,539	2,790
NAMIBIA	□	□	1,590	1,476	□
BURKINA FASO	608	1,202	1,424	1,388	□
MADAGASCAR	825	1,295	□	□	□
MALAWI	22,121	10,523	1,934	1,150	□

ZAMBIA	262	128	6,012	202	880
UGANDA	781	678	613	766	753
SENEGAL	446	905	525	543	697
ETHIOPIA	□	79	384	54	570
TANZANIA,U.R	425	397	332	451	□
ERITREA	□	□	25	52	402
TOGO	111	0	5	61	376
GABON	□	198	338	□	□
CAMEROON	□	□	130	325	308
SWAZILAND	□	□	205	311	266
SUDAN	□	□	425	179	□
MOZAMBIQUE	□	41	□	178	□
GHANA	231	1,330	401	165	□
GUINEA	1	43	13	125	□
BENIN	149	225	163	40	□
CENT.AF.REP	□	1	122	31	□
NIGER	39	234	142	24	□

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 841 - MENS/BOYS WEAR, WOVEN

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
TUNISIA	1,013,738	868,694	773,381	879,037	792,445
MOROCCO	801,159	722,187	616,315	601,651	567,482
MAURITIUS	305,554	321,639	316,825	259,179	249,263
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	60,718	60,309	85,274
EGYPT	134,546	108,673	116,861	89,500	84,275
LESOTHO	□	□	□	61,971	□
MALAWI	11,964	7,367	5,280	21,037	□
ZIMBABWE	□	24,775	26,211	830	19,566
SWAZILAND	□	□	2,680	1,676	19,089
MOZAMBIQUE	□	1,669	□	6,636	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	8,167	6,184	□
NAMIBIA	□	□	295	5,533	□
COTE DIVOIRE	6,158	6,038	3,024	□	2,788
CAPE VERDE	1,923	2,249	2,784	698	□
KENYA	502	277	1,230	□	457
ALGERIA	1,082	□	354	□	□
GABON	□	154	177	□	□
MADAGASCAR	335	150	□	□	□
GHANA	130	6	117	65	□
ZAMBIA	91	161	2,200	13	42
SENEGAL	57	159	32	22	32
NIGER	24	130	91	30	□
TOGO	56	3	12	259	27

BURKINA FASO	93	491	137	26	□

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 842 - WOMEN/GIRL'S CLOTHING, W0VEN

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MOROCCO	793,449	789,096	777,943	779,899	850,265
TUNISIA	549,676	555,100	471,406	572,711	580,885
MAURITIUS	99,845	104,407	118,356	121,904	153,984
EGYPT	77,007	54,040	75,273	43,096	36,230
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	27,278	29,819	30,459
SWAZILAND	□	□	1,037	3,535	19,029
LESOTHO	□	□	□	7,689	□
ZIMBABWE	□	1,347	4,491	63	3,006
CAPE VERDE	□	15	897	2,927	□
MALAWI	2,078	870	814	2,109	□
MADAGASCAR	606	763	□	□	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	4,349	734	□
KENYA	508	391	584	□	289
BURKINA FASO	20	49	2	116	□
MOZAMBIQUE	□	1,256	□	67	□
COTE DIVOIRE	220	363	225	□	62
ETHIOPIA	8	169	25	100	43
ALGERIA	725	8	6	□	□
TANZANIA,U.R	76	808	3	5	□
ZAMBIA	2	28	7,559	0	0

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 843 - MEN/BOY WEAR KNIT/CROCH

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MOROCCO	91,369	97,202	80,749	79,884	74,596
TUNISIA	32,538	43,122	37,712	38,257	55,636
SWAZILAND	□	□	11,995	16,723	41,337
MAURITIUS	57,265	44,067	38,752	34,582	39,839
LESOTHO	□	□	□	19,385	□
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	29,401	29,056	18,988
EGYPT	8,696	11,291	11,076	9,405	13,966
ZIMBABWE	□	7,435	8,373	15	7,879
MOZAMBIQUE	□	450	□	6,705	□
MALAWI	11,004	5,199	2,669	2,202	□
NAMIBIA	□	□	2,208	846	□
GHANA	181	932	220	73	□
COTE DIVOIRE	122	128	156	□	40
MADAGASCAR	119	9	□	□	□
ZAMBIA	303	8	1,897	2	3

ERITREA	□	□	178	50	2

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 844 - WOMEN/GIRL WEAR KNIT/CRO

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MOROCCO	144,855	146,196	181,099	150,722	167,536
TUNISIA	77,655	85,336	77,356	63,740	77,759
SWAZILAND	□	□	22,476	6,914	26,351
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	30,095	37,214	24,757
MAURITIUS	31,768	26,310	25,546	24,074	23,443
LESOTHO	□	□	□	13,843	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	819	3,662	□
MALAWI	3,272	1,520	1,255	1,709	□
ZIMBABWE	□	1,937	1,449	24	582
NAMIBIA	□	□	393	160	□
KENYA	768	1,493	1,075	□	123
GHANA	371	1,301	40	73	□
ETHIOPIA	□	135	2	2	14
ZAMBIA	8	22	3,833	3	3
MOZAMBIQUE	□	173	□	1	□

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 845 - ARTICLES OF APPAREL NES

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
TUNISIA	750,635	778,668	828,307	1,000,660	1,127,993
MOROCCO	667,951	699,859	698,538	680,348	714,074
MAURITIUS	473,584	421,111	446,609	419,106	478,004
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	54,717	65,014	80,375
EGYPT	110,781	102,823	107,720	95,514	69,009
SWAZILAND	□	□	85,512	50,475	67,118
LESOTHO	□	□	□	38,460	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	12,152	11,898	□
MALAWI	4,307	2,585	2,918	4,279	□
GABON	□	3,159	3,350	□	□
ZIMBABWE	□	5,642	4,153	303	2,566
TANZANIA,U.R	4,669	6,240	2,921	2,374	□
COTE DIVOIRE	3,208	2,573	3,370	□	1,971
KENYA	1,700	1,308	1,104	□	1,150
MOZAMBIQUE	□	2,040	□	1,048	□
ETHIOPIA	480	293	172	305	677
MADAGASCAR	879	447	□	□	□
NAMIBIA	□	□	655	399	□
GHANA	1,343	777	279	334	□
SENEGAL	98	100	47	46	285

TOGO	4	□	68	147	164
GUINEA	56	90	371	427	143
BURKINA FASO	117	226	112	41	□
ALGERIA	1,671	21	2	□	□
ZAMBIA	146	47	12,930	101	1
NIGER	3	381	290	0	□

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 846 - CLOTHING ACCESSORIES

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
TUNISIA	31,162	28,566	22,457	26,273	37,388
MOROCCO	23,230	22,960	22,544	26,462	32,774
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	7,311	6,576	7,506
LESOTHO	□	□	□	7,418	□
MAURITIUS	1,153	1,390	869	1,186	3,545
KENYA	2,451	2,942	1,517	□	1,122
SWAZILAND	□	□	271	84	488
BOTSWANA	□	□	263	464	□
ZIMBABWE	□	535	177	18	338
EGYPT	698	261	1,395	93	262
MADAGASCAR	312	211	□	□	□
NAMIBIA	□	□	211	150	□
ETHIOPIA	3	29	24	244	129
SENEGAL	86	113	88	39	70
COTE DIVOIRE	756	289	120	□	63
ZAMBIA	1	6	2,452	3	17

Product group = 3 digits group of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC, Rev.3). Data in the table is taken from the COMTRADE database of the United Nations Statistics Division.

Appendix Two: Imports of Cotton, Textiles and Apparel by African Countries from All Sources (1998-2002)

(Notes: Blank entry means no data, not necessarily a zero value; prior to 2000, South Africa appeared under SACU; totals not provided due to data gaps)

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 263 - COTTON

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
SOUTH AFRICA			32,501	47,622	60,149
MOROCCO	59,921	41,527	46,470	49,682	39,291
TUNISIA	40,098	22,123	35,806	38,461	24,608
NIGERIA	8,553	3,015	20,070		
ALGERIA	26,656	22,705	19,171		
MAURITIUS	30,019	18,356	19,798	19,920	14,586
EGYPT	686	6,362	25,378	23,967	6,540
SWAZILAND			4,109	4,952	4,500
ZAMBIA	279	2,299	2,771	3,827	2,361
COTE DIVOIRE	198	126	144		1,493
KENYA	1,640	712	1,599		448
ZIMBABWE		1,863		45	416
NIGER	14	9	366	312	
TANZANIA,U.R	43	37	108	284	
MALAWI	204	147	1	262	
RWANDA	557	683		405	216
BOTSWANA			1,049	209	
SENEGAL	2	0	10	244	185
CAMEROON	159	66	76	121	180
MADAGASCAR	342	154			
BURUNDI		3	310	408	140
LESOTHO				130	
GHANA	16	42	83	167	112
UGANDA	230	294	173	18	29

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 651 - TEXTILE YARN

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MAURITIUS	178,008	175,099	168,543	161,231	144,873
EGYPT	269,807	229,251	151,143	143,305	138,022
MOROCCO	140,594	142,202	120,961	124,954	127,605
SOUTH AFRICA			97,781	100,858	118,295
TUNISIA	119,465	108,800	99,762	114,861	107,534
ALGERIA	55,170	45,168	35,069		
ETHIOPIA	18,029	13,628	11,352	9,912	16,814
KENYA	9,406	9,407	10,156		12,586

ZIMBABWE	□	9,898	□	4,112	11,048
BOTSWANA	□	□	10,541	9,168	□
SWAZILAND	□	□	7,656	7,846	7,422
NIGERIA	10,483	4,701	6,807	□	□
COTE DIVOIRE	9,962	7,022	5,195	□	5,850
TANZANIA,U.R	2,949	3,826	4,135	4,911	□
ERITREA	□	□	667	333	4,764
MALAWI	2,564	2,136	2,330	3,628	□
SENEGAL	1,779	1,932	1,784	3,366	3,449
UGANDA	1,798	2,503	1,813	2,412	2,720
MADAGASCAR	2,450	1,868	□	□	□
LESOTHO	□	□	□	1,743	□
GHANA	1,246	2,180	2,232	1,965	1,636
CAMEROON	1,451	1,106	1,044	1,214	1,441
SUDAN	2,817	1,008	1,842	2,205	1,200
RWANDA	98	114	□	683	1,036
NAMIBIA	□	□	851	944	□
ZAMBIA	2,080	821	1,529	1,198	850
GAMBIA	188	110	801	□	□
BURKINA FASO	595	510	406	635	□
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	587	□
GUINEA	242	374	221	287	497
NIGER	123	252	162	268	□
BENIN	279	221	83	203	□
GABON	□	235	152	□	□
TOGO	1,785	722	21	84	75
BURUNDI	154	57	33	203	72

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 652 - COTTON FABRICS, WOVEN

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
TUNISIA	662,208	603,866	557,370	697,183	708,263
MOROCCO	426,057	394,920	395,469	465,931	489,848
MAURITIUS	138,171	111,635	122,602	103,054	94,754
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	55,955	55,239	64,063
BENIN	51,021	46,523	36,195	41,977	□
GHANA	6,473	15,889	27,203	17,413	15,384
TANZANIA,U.R	17,963	10,270	11,152	14,157	□
ZIMBABWE	□	18,802	□	4,516	12,002
SENEGAL	8,478	11,402	11,772	10,942	10,797
COTE DIVOIRE	12,903	12,081	4,605	□	9,483
TOGO	23,588	20,226	18,150	8,915	9,400
MALAWI	9,374	5,248	6,241	8,468	□
SWAZILAND	□	□	1,940	4,962	8,283

LESOTHO	□	□	□	8,040	□
KENYA	9,352	8,823	5,546	□	7,497
ALGERIA	8,556	10,861	7,217	□	□
GUINEA	4,592	6,987	6,719	3,874	6,507
GAMBIA	9,273	8,918	6,422	□	□
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	5,388	□
MADAGASCAR	4,490	4,081	□	□	□
ZAMBIA	2,830	3,544	3,305	3,490	3,914
NIGER	15,426	14,135	12,083	3,092	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	7,398	2,708	□
BURKINA FASO	2,248	2,291	1,635	2,642	□
NIGERIA	6,040	2,595	1,824	□	□
NAMIBIA	□	□	3,192	1,781	□
UGANDA	1,541	569	622	708	1,403
ETHIOPIA	1,459	1,539	1,274	1,589	1,037
SUDAN	405	411	1,072	2,041	1,014
GABON	□	1,254	744	□	□
EGYPT	42,308	42,588	3,359	2,332	627
CAMEROON	2,681	1,723	1,204	1,048	470
ERITREA	□	□	218	302	406
BURUNDI	126	826	1,784	601	238
CENT.AF.REP	256	157	379	216	□
RWANDA	328	331	□	330	105

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 653 - MAN-MADE WOVEN FABRICS

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MOROCCO	454,603	422,375	399,897	377,271	388,176
TUNISIA	410,341	378,974	326,360	359,558	337,346
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	179,449	149,193	144,830
ZIMBABWE	□	27,081	□	11,016	42,955
ALGERIA	37,349	43,871	39,718	□	□
SUDAN	11,631	5,032	19,976	41,751	38,777
MAURITIUS	55,065	44,050	38,214	31,995	34,750
ETHIOPIA	26,225	26,500	26,894	30,684	29,804
BENIN	21,118	30,836	16,974	17,864	□
KENYA	11,885	14,203	12,361	□	16,224
SWAZILAND	□	□	983	838	13,153
GHANA	9,312	6,831	6,931	7,636	10,235
UGANDA	8,296	8,482	5,627	7,520	9,224
MALAWI	10,878	7,671	4,927	8,894	□
NIGERIA	11,226	8,440	8,617	□	□
SENEGAL	4,725	6,769	5,871	8,057	7,750
ERITREA	□	□	4,025	5,036	6,818

BOTSWANA	□	□	7,586	6,658	□
COTE DIVOIRE	5,771	5,361	3,471	□	6,051
EGYPT	19,676	10,200	11,648	10,996	3,021
BURKINA FASO	3,545	2,928	1,806	2,988	□
TANZANIA,U.R	3,364	1,750	1,979	2,898	□
GAMBIA	2,068	3,107	2,689	□	□
ZAMBIA	1,574	1,984	4,372	3,059	2,534
TOGO	4,308	3,340	1,938	2,185	2,531
MADAGASCAR	2,407	2,504	□	□	□
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	1,885	□
NAMIBIA	□	□	1,616	1,686	□
NIGER	1,842	1,090	1,453	1,475	□
GUINEA	518	904	873	802	1,164
GABON	□	881	1,139	□	□
CAMEROON	2,833	3,502	2,441	2,558	1,071
LESOTHO	□	□	□	723	□
RWANDA	185	229	□	766	616
BURUNDI	480	300	338	594	609

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 654 - WOVEN TEXTILE FABRIC NES

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MOROCCO	89,337	109,184	94,096	91,706	99,640
TUNISIA	45,001	44,221	42,787	47,227	43,477
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	16,395	14,612	16,476
MAURITIUS	17,093	10,992	9,881	10,037	10,140
EGYPT	6,477	5,775	4,828	5,460	7,347
ZIMBABWE	□	1,089	□	885	2,130
LESOTHO	□	□	□	1,351	□
MALAWI	433	1,109	769	1,151	□
ALGERIA	1,847	1,816	1,087	□	□
TANZANIA,U.R	456	832	163	911	□
NIGERIA	672	720	587	□	□
UGANDA	162	479	388	473	528
NAMIBIA	□	□	355	517	□
GHANA	152	262	323	271	496
SENEGAL	421	359	372	254	456
BOTSWANA	□	□	659	381	□
KENYA	457	204	364	□	309
MADAGASCAR	338	198	□	□	□
SWAZILAND	□	□	418	370	193
ZAMBIA	179	147	288	537	166
BENIN	114	85	116	156	□
COTE DIVOIRE	285	217	103	□	144

ETHIOPIA	1,450	144	1,466	780	128
SURINAME	145	54	118	□	□
BURKINA FASO	55	104	62	74	□
CAMEROON	141	88	76	85	67
ERITREA	□	□	225	80	65
SUDAN	495	56	36	179	41
GUINEA	47	138	25	19	7

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 655 - KNIT/CROCHET FABRICS

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MOROCCO	155,271	156,005	178,995	158,317	178,789
TUNISIA	61,292	66,939	62,699	73,867	67,872
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	49,529	44,742	42,512
SWAZILAND	□	□	20,108	12,089	40,360
MAURITIUS	42,878	40,270	36,187	27,415	27,353
ALGERIA	10,482	7,303	6,768	□	□
ZIMBABWE	□	3,399	□	1,425	3,397
ETHIOPIA	7	34	842	3,265	2,793
MALAWI	11,132	8,957	5,814	2,542	□
NIGERIA	1,135	751	861	□	□
KENYA	441	118	425	□	748
BOTSWANA	□	□	1,589	746	□
MADAGASCAR	530	565	□	□	□
GHANA	45	220	806	598	539
EGYPT	3,543	4,702	1,524	895	439
CAMEROON	293	206	209	343	369
ZAMBIA	61	191	133	208	240
NAMIBIA	□	□	180	189	□
LESOTHO	□	□	□	179	□
COTE DIVOIRE	455	325	135	□	162
TANZANIA,U.R	99	285	123	154	□
SENEGAL	255	283	319	259	142
UGANDA	97	56	181	235	102
SUDAN	95	55	76	188	77
ERITREA	□	□	□	226	34

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 656 - TULLE/LACE/EMBROIDERY/TRIM ETC

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MOROCCO	53,102	63,496	69,968	83,968	92,600
TUNISIA	60,388	55,747	51,128	63,974	68,942
MAURITIUS	19,858	18,859	17,938	17,781	20,553
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	13,090	9,960	10,745

GHANA	321	689	538	15,115	4,569
EGYPT	6,335	5,547	3,254	4,032	4,427
SUDAN	498	359	930	2,294	3,726
NIGERIA	2,497	2,123	2,103	□	□
SENEGAL	1,399	1,678	1,469	3,353	1,907
ZIMBABWE	□	2,152	□	661	1,817
LESOTHO	□	□	□	1,787	□
ALGERIA	1,641	2,048	1,356	□	□
SWAZILAND	□	□	462	413	1,334
BENIN	285	294	118	1,216	□
KENYA	1,223	1,362	1,014	□	1,037
ERITREA	□	□	714	933	842
ETHIOPIA	600	531	345	567	740
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	598	□
COTE DIVOIRE	1,164	947	522	□	583
BOTSWANA	□	□	784	543	□
NAMIBIA	□	□	273	493	□
UGANDA	239	121	251	880	447
MALAWI	905	686	1,254	396	□
CAMEROON	95	151	91	165	235
TANZANIA,U.R	262	773	203	219	□
MADAGASCAR	331	196	□	□	□
NIGER	142	133	202	131	□
ZAMBIA	212	136	360	305	130
GABON	□	112	58	□	□
BURKINA FASO	85	102	84	53	□
GAMBIA	474	400	39	□	□
BURUNDI	2	3	3	133	13

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 657 - SPECIAL YARNS/FABRICS

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MOROCCO	112,501	103,510	97,233	91,560	93,421
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	98,542	85,481	89,432
TUNISIA	73,703	61,999	56,935	73,644	73,195
EGYPT	37,452	29,024	24,890	26,299	31,751
GHANA	10,463	14,855	19,836	22,009	19,405
ZIMBABWE	□	15,450	□	7,066	17,070
NIGERIA	20,218	11,539	11,890	□	□
TANZANIA,U.R	5,067	5,400	7,007	10,480	□
ALGERIA	14,662	11,951	9,950	□	□
KENYA	11,241	9,025	8,364	□	9,381
SUDAN	20,851	5,480	10,502	14,433	9,117
MAURITIUS	12,793	10,630	9,585	9,380	8,981

SENEGAL	5,847	6,688	5,285	6,374	6,336
COTE DIVOIRE	5,683	5,015	4,055	□	5,643
NAMIBIA	□	□	4,021	5,230	□
CAMEROON	3,218	2,858	2,608	4,003	3,979
ETHIOPIA	5,565	3,528	4,098	5,523	3,885
UGANDA	1,674	1,987	2,176	4,031	3,334
MALAWI	1,846	2,001	1,835	2,852	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	4,889	2,616	□
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	2,484	□
ZAMBIA	2,736	1,733	2,008	2,425	2,181
GABON	□	2,341	2,051	□	□
BURKINA FASO	4,245	2,574	1,876	1,807	□
SWAZILAND	□	□	2,068	1,162	1,366
LESOTHO	□	□	□	1,073	□
GUINEA	2,533	2,417	1,888	1,245	986
MADAGASCAR	1,086	708	□	□	□
BENIN	322	744	629	637	□
RWANDA	248	636	□	519	594
TOGO	1,830	2,913	635	257	505
CENT.AF.REP	56	22	168	329	□
BURUNDI	441	176	255	287	237
NIGER	309	171	257	235	□
GAMBIA	782	496	109	□	□
ERITREA	□	□	29	71	105

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 658 - MADE-UP TEXTILE ARTICLES

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
SUDAN	34,089	10,345	20,355	23,964	35,084
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	38,110	31,020	32,075
TUNISIA	7,313	10,069	8,414	7,944	16,131
ALGERIA	15,548	21,980	13,679	□	□
MOROCCO	8,348	7,208	6,436	7,596	11,317
ETHIOPIA	5,212	7,152	8,420	17,421	9,213
TANZANIA,U.R	7,523	6,646	6,009	9,116	□
ZIMBABWE	□	8,113	□	4,448	9,100
NAMIBIA	□	□	10,513	9,068	□
UGANDA	8,765	8,694	7,000	7,915	8,957
KENYA	9,923	7,928	6,830	□	8,880
SENEGAL	6,740	12,942	5,958	5,995	8,080
GHANA	6,529	8,724	5,876	8,937	7,475
ZAMBIA	5,285	6,563	5,882	6,252	7,291
LESOTHO	□	□	□	7,171	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	9,035	6,982	□

CAMEROON	4,823	3,562	3,645	5,056	6,042
ERITREA	□	□	17,800	4,918	5,572
BURKINA FASO	5,646	1,400	2,342	4,162	□
MALAWI	2,368	3,125	4,291	4,051	□
NIGERIA	3,122	1,495	4,007	□	□
MAURITIUS	2,375	2,168	2,812	2,292	3,772
COTE DIVOIRE	4,443	4,074	3,074	□	3,666
RWANDA	2,969	1,828	□	830	3,197
SWAZILAND	□	□	3,359	3,372	2,764
GABON	□	2,344	2,693	□	□
EGYPT	5,022	4,592	2,994	1,615	2,145
GUINEA	1,678	1,410	1,796	3,588	2,085
BURUNDI	1,417	2,468	2,526	1,667	1,872
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	1,754	□
TOGO	1,411	2,291	501	1,032	1,725
MADAGASCAR	1,482	1,197	□	□	□
BENIN	1,325	1,132	1,918	1,003	□
NIGER	1,335	1,121	1,007	988	□
GAMBIA	215	162	300	□	□
CENT.AF.REP	654	359	308	169	□

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 841 - MENS/BOYS WEAR, WOVEN

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
TUNISIA	78,397	65,877	45,500	62,532	63,777
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	63,606	53,871	55,679
ETHIOPIA	5,675	8,828	10,192	14,238	18,836
ALGERIA	12,714	12,584	13,778	□	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	15,550	11,369	□
NAMIBIA	□	□	11,541	10,182	□
SUDAN	700	180	1,245	392	7,736
MOROCCO	10,207	9,466	5,923	6,121	6,540
ZIMBABWE	□	605	□	536	5,101
SWAZILAND	□	□	5,688	4,944	4,412
ERITREA	□	□	3,149	5,575	4,314
GHANA	2,439	2,998	2,964	2,117	3,850
BENIN	908	743	2,992	3,510	□
TOGO	2,070	2,257	1,717	2,374	3,231
TANZANIA,U.R	2,644	1,711	2,404	2,819	□
ZAMBIA	2,012	2,901	2,325	3,849	2,603
MAURITIUS	1,150	854	653	887	2,291
SENEGAL	2,032	2,792	2,281	2,673	2,251

KENYA	2,958	2,950	2,489	□	1,997
UGANDA	3,812	3,546	1,862	1,451	1,880
LESOTHO	□	□	□	1,450	□
GUINEA	1,574	995	1,103	1,360	1,268
COTE DIVOIRE	2,671	1,646	1,272	□	1,246
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	1,031	□
MALAWI	236	548	1,113	950	□
GABON	□	1,393	892	□	□
CAMEROON	872	943	463	720	780
NIGERIA	1,472	1,486	775	□	□
NIGER	373	277	393	702	□
BURKINA FASO	1,520	1,183	474	550	□
MADAGASCAR	401	533	□	□	□
RWANDA	238	105	□	499	332
GAMBIA	19	55	186	□	□
BURUNDI	161	199	221	189	160
EGYPT	1,056	1,376	232	59	13

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 842 - WOMEN/GIRL'S CLOTHING, WOVEN

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
TUNISIA	39,255	27,071	30,468	41,307	44,828
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	36,474	29,644	35,054
MOROCCO	22,167	28,322	34,334	30,285	23,517
SUDAN	9,638	6,095	14,504	15,874	17,276
NAMIBIA	□	□	9,348	9,463	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	11,489	7,357	□
ETHIOPIA	4,161	3,362	2,212	3,505	6,680
ZIMBABWE	□	515	□	515	5,635
SWAZILAND	□	□	5,103	5,291	4,779
TANZANIA,U.R	2,418	2,297	2,627	3,102	□
UGANDA	3,778	3,394	2,675	2,824	2,893
GHANA	3,485	2,913	2,143	1,595	2,315
ERITREA	□	□	3,589	2,010	2,210
MAURITIUS	1,884	1,676	1,533	1,584	2,083
ALGERIA	14,324	8,516	1,999	□	□
KENYA	1,424	1,659	905	□	1,318
LESOTHO	□	□	□	728	□
ZAMBIA	888	786	884	652	718
GUINEA	497	515	638	638	691
MADAGASCAR	463	494	□	□	□
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	463	□
SENEGAL	396	440	379	458	456

MALAWI	168	237	378	387	□
TOGO	352	604	257	273	384
NIGERIA	581	597	368	□	□
COTE DIVOIRE	702	465	253	□	346
BENIN	131	610	195	324	□
GABON	□	391	264	□	□
CAMEROON	213	426	241	146	101
BURKINA FASO	151	104	86	86	□
RWANDA	62	141	□	74	68
EGYPT	1,212	414	1,444	223	15

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 843 - MEN/BOY WEAR KNITTED OR CROCHETED

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MOROCCO	6,942	8,596	12,839	23,087	15,339
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	18,690	14,228	10,948
ALGERIA	11,214	13,812	6,383	□	□
NAMIBIA	□	□	7,779	5,763	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	5,775	3,562	□
TUNISIA	11,508	4,473	3,769	3,424	2,166
SWAZILAND	□	□	3,307	2,376	1,938
ERITREA	□	□	922	1,525	1,742
ZIMBABWE	□	296	□	145	1,124
MAURITIUS	102	827	1,188	1,312	1,038
TANZANIA,U.R	719	405	510	1,001	□
TOGO	523	525	617	671	964
ETHIOPIA	1,393	2,567	935	586	886
UGANDA	1,404	869	984	839	847
BENIN	2,408	810	481	842	□
ZAMBIA	500	1,057	760	754	766
NIGERIA	1,863	610	718	□	□
LESOTHO	□	□	□	657	□
GHANA	761	861	663	706	521
SENEGAL	547	405	381	574	489
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	480	□
COTE DIVOIRE	180	250	216	□	444
GAMBIA	90	1,447	392	□	□
KENYA	738	1,794	345	□	355
GABON	□	382	304	□	□
MALAWI	136	244	1,275	213	□
CAMEROON	211	290	268	472	207
SUDAN	298	142	180	74	203
BURKINA FASO	425	603	224	160	□
RWANDA	77	170	□	141	113

GUINEA	1,221	709	880	308	99
MADAGASCAR	168	96	□	□	□
BURUNDI	165	38	13	64	78

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 844 - WOMEN/GIRL'S WEAR KNITTED OR CROCHETED

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
MOROCCO	23,810	25,363	18,801	26,473	33,106
TUNISIA	27,479	26,146	23,456	19,788	27,504
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	10,425	9,498	10,976
NAMIBIA	□	□	6,342	4,659	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	3,481	2,519	□
SWAZILAND	□	□	3,708	2,483	2,321
LESOTHO	□	□	□	2,240	□
TANZANIA,U.R	450	669	396	1,365	□
UGANDA	1,405	1,311	1,636	1,907	1,177
TOGO	811	516	356	572	1,064
ZIMBABWE	□	169	□	80	1,004
ETHIOPIA	1,345	954	816	979	985
MAURITIUS	525	493	603	634	850
ALGERIA	4,346	2,451	760	□	□
ZAMBIA	359	366	529	487	688
GHANA	925	855	713	859	674
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	330	□
NIGERIA	164	304	301	□	□
COTE DIVOIRE	175	116	74	□	299
BENIN	340	366	92	257	□
CAMEROON	94	243	119	250	247
SENEGAL	192	241	223	234	243
MALAWI	13	132	267	226	□
MADAGASCAR	206	213	□	□	□
GUINEA	467	460	415	181	113
SUDAN	630	158	362	15,593	104
KENYA	295	218	321	□	95
BURKINA FASO	111	157	108	66	□
EGYPT	55	3	112	21	19

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 845 - ARTICLES OF APPAREL NES

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
TUNISIA	208,045	206,449	200,837	226,558	231,861
MOROCCO	104,336	140,002	131,985	130,963	135,720
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	51,559	54,384	55,593

SUDAN	3,786	873	5,251	17,826	21,181
MAURITIUS	9,179	9,625	8,391	7,449	10,103
NAMIBIA	□	□	9,004	8,054	□
ALGERIA	14,314	13,166	7,872	□	□
GUINEA	2,215	1,995	4,051	5,210	6,864
LESOTHO	□	□	□	5,968	□
BOTSWANA	□	□	9,779	5,823	□
ZIMBABWE	□	1,553	□	1,009	5,213
ERITREA	□	□	989	4,719	5,132
TANZANIA,U.R	12,503	14,699	5,209	4,276	□
GABON	□	3,664	4,104	□	□
SWAZILAND	□	□	6,613	4,105	3,844
UGANDA	3,647	3,512	3,328	4,279	3,764
CAMEROON	1,112	1,905	2,237	3,143	3,504
ZAMBIA	1,877	2,319	4,075	3,086	3,368
NIGERIA	3,442	5,782	2,914	□	□
SENEGAL	2,893	1,747	1,676	2,203	2,632
TOGO	2,038	2,554	1,687	2,041	2,379
KENYA	3,024	2,561	2,024	□	1,850
GHANA	2,081	1,965	2,401	2,111	1,753
COTE DIVOIRE	1,114	1,076	873	□	1,629
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	1,351	□
NIGER	2,123	1,137	1,973	1,057	□
GAMBIA	229	516	924	□	□
BURKINA FASO	1,141	956	863	893	□
BENIN	4,307	3,972	1,942	878	□
MALAWI	414	485	1,104	743	□
MADAGASCAR	700	532	□	□	□
RWANDA	149	305	□	366	414
EGYPT	98	565	311	318	230
BURUNDI	121	515	227	225	230
CENT.AF.REP	35	58	82	142	□
COMOROS	225	111	27	□	□

SITC Rev 3 Product group: 846 - CLOTHING ACCESSORIES

Reporter	Value 1998 US$ '000	Value 1999 US$ '000	Value 2000 US$ '000	Value 2001 US$ '000	Value 2002 US$ '000
TUNISIA	144,236	138,301	128,033	141,837	163,671
MOROCCO	14,508	14,711	15,396	22,194	28,792
SOUTH AFRICA	□	□	11,443	9,515	8,852
LESOTHO	□	□	□	7,547	□
MAURITIUS	4,560	3,273	4,377	5,009	6,484
NAMIBIA	□	□	6,060	5,512	□
SWAZILAND	□	□	3,838	3,146	5,209

ALGERIA	3,578	2,983	3,236	□	□
ETHIOPIA	3,034	3,263	2,779	3,220	3,161
BOTSWANA	□	□	2,698	1,991	□
GHANA	1,067	1,349	1,266	1,226	1,793
UGANDA	1,594	2,158	1,158	1,720	1,671
ZIMBABWE	□	386	□	316	1,506
ZAMBIA	2,183	1,145	1,324	1,988	1,365
KENYA	2,248	1,589	960	□	1,037
TANZANIA,U.R	964	1,231	793	1,016	□
ERITREA	□	□	855	835	965
BENIN	2,445	1,007	513	932	□
MALAWI	709	677	750	868	□
GUINEA	545	1,962	263	258	620
SENEGAL	636	570	306	448	614
EGYPT	1,938	1,929	1,320	1,165	553
COTE DIVOIRE	404	362	391	□	436
MOZAMBIQUE	□	□	□	405	□
SUDAN	237	143	351	361	395
CAMEROON	235	233	154	449	373
RWANDA	49	311	□	257	341
BURKINA FASO	397	428	224	269	□
NIGER	176	115	132	228	□
MADAGASCAR	388	228	□	□	□
TOGO	269	193	200	271	214
GABON	□	327	211	□	□

Appendix Three: AGOA Imports by Value and Country				YTD	YTD	12 months ending
N.B. Data Published March 2004 by OTEXA, Units are Millions of U.S. Dollars	2001	2002	2003	01/2003	01/2004	01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel from AGOA Countries	**954.107**	**1108.455**	**1504.657**	**120.012**	**134.428**	**1519.072**
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States (807)	0.75	2.117	0.38	0	0.082	0.462
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	355.332	798.152	1197.081	89.175	116.094	1224
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0.808	4.173	0.185	0.578	4.566
9819.11.06 Apparel cut and assembled from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread (809)	1.996	0.705	3.046	0.077	0.466	3.436
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	62.645	176.316	226.337	27.047	18.886	218.176
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	264.433	596.049	914.309	61.088	92.034	945.255
9819.11.15 Cashmere sweaters, knit-to-shape	19.072	7.03	16.537	0.019	0.183	16.701
9819.11.18 Merino wool sweaters, knit-to-shape	0.06	0.029	0.004	0	0	0.004
9819.11.21 Apparel from fabric or yarn in short supply (401/NAFTA)	3.637	10.045	11.923	0.184	1.738	13.477
9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	3.351	7.171	20.73	0.575	2.209	22.364
9819.11.27 Handloomed, handmade and folklore articles	0	0	0.02	0	0	0.02
9819.11.30 Apparel from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread (mixed cutting)	0	0	0.001	0	0	0.001

				YTD	YTD	12 months ending
Cape Verde	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**01/2003**	**01/2004**	**01/2004**
Total Imports of Apparel	n/a	1.533	2.892	0.227	0.107	2.773
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000...(Total of items below)	n/a	0	2.405	0.153	0.107	2.359
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	n/a	0	2.405	0.153	0.107	2.359

				YTD	YTD	12 months ending
Ghana	**2001**	**2002**	**2003**	**01/2003**	**01/2004**	**01/2004**
Total Imports of Apparel	0.282	0.499	4.432	0.192	0.775	5.015
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000...(Total of items below)	0	0.324	4.255	0.185	0.763	4.833
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0.266	4.169	0.185	0.578	4.562
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	0	0.006	0	0	0	0
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	0	0.053	0.086	0	0.185	0.271

Ethiopia	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	0.731	1.324	1.764	0.186	0.16	1.737
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	0.163	1.297	1.685	0.12	0.16	1.725
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	0.163	1.297	1.685	0.12	0.144	1.71
9819.11.30 Apparel from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread (mixed cutting)	0	0	0	0	0.015	0.015

Kenya	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	64.692	125.905	1.628	14.626	20.348	193.457
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0	0	1.416	0	0	0.063
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000...(Total of items below)	51.673	121.305	0.022	14.294	19.661	181.574
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	51.673	121.305	1.395	14.294	19.661	181.574

Tanzania	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	0.431	0.329	0.934	0.119	0.034	0.85
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000...(Total of items below)	0	0.124	0.851	0.04	0.023	0.833
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	0	0.124	0.851	0.04	0.023	0.833

Mauritius	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	238.334	254.672	269.024	35.456	20.936	254.504
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0.583	1.693	0.069	0	0	0.069
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	38.874	106.499	134.958	14.607	11.574	131.926
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0.286	0	0	0	0
9819.11.06 Apparel cut and assembled from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread(809)	1.767	0.422	0.915	0.039	0	0.875
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	33.142	89.963	102.725	13.793	7.639	96.572
9819.11.15 Cashmere sweaters, knit-to-shape	0	0.563	2.279	0.019	0.003	2.263
9819.11.18 Merino wool sweaters, knit-to-shape	0	0.029	0.004	0	0	0.004
9819.11.21 Apparel from fabric or yarn in short supply (401/NAFTA)	3.116	8.976	11.072	0.181	1.738	12.629

9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	0.656	6.259	17.962	0.575	2.194	19.581
9819.11.30 Apparel from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread (mixed cutting)	0	0	0.001	0	0	0.001

Mozambique	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	0.179	0.531	2.179	0.043	0.245	2.381
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0	0.007	0	0	0	0
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000...(Total of items below)	0	0.186	2.179	0.043	0.059	2.195
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0.174	0	0	0	0
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	0	0.013	2.179	0.043	0.059	2.195

Madagascar	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	178.054	89.38	196.221	6.854	22.87	212.237
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0	0	0	0	0.082	0.082
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	92.049	75.421	186.254	6.64	22.479	202.093
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	0	0.058	0.107	0	0	0.107
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	72.917	68.897	171.888	6.64	22.299	187.547
9819.11.15 Cashmere sweaters, knit-to-shape	19.072	6.467	14.258	0	0.18	14.438

South Africa	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	194.887	200.019	232.318	21.022	14.604	225.899
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0.157	0.305	0	0	0	0
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	30.441	84.969	126.558	13.094	11.69	125.154
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0	0.005	0	0	0.005
9819.11.06 Apparel cut and assembled from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread(809)	0.229	0.283	2.047	0.037	0.466	2.475
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	29.502	82.459	121.123	13.054	11.224	119.294
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9819.11.21 Apparel from fabric or yarn in short supply (401/NAFTA)	0.376	1.069	0.605	0.003	0	0.602
9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	0.271	0.911	2.758	0	0	2.758
9819.11.27 Handloomed, handmade and folklore articles	0	0	0.02	0	0	0.02

Botswana	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	2.462	6.348	7.163	0.316	0.612	7.46
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	0	3.707	6.343	0.16	0.589	6.771
9819.11.06 Apparel cut and assembled from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread(809)	0	0	0.085	0	0	0.085
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	0	3.707	1.508	0.16	0	1.348
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
9819.11.21 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (401/NAFTA)..		0	0.246	0	0	0.246
9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	0	0	0.01	0	0	0.01

Swaziland	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	47.959	89.095	140.572	10.403	14.63	144.799
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0	0	0.169	0	0	0.169
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	8.195	73.718	126.841	9.301	13.989	131.529
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0.082	0	0	0	0
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	8.195	73.636	126.841	9.301	13.989	131.529

Malawi	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	11.218	11.431	23.173	2.174	2.836	23.835
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	4.695	11.405	22.389	2.174	2.753	22.967
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	2.272	11.405	22.389	2.174	2.753	22.967
9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	2.423	0	0	0	0	0

Lesotho	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	214.877	320.69	392.67	27.954	31.849	396.564
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0	0.113	0.08	0	0	0.08

(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	129.242	317.66	372.614	27.922	29.8	374.492
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	129.045	317.66	372.614	27.922	29.8	374.492
9819.11.21 Apparel from fabric or yarn in short supply (401/NAFTA)	0.145	0	0	0	0	0

Uganda	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	n/a	0.001	1.628	0.045	0.202	1.786
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	n/a	0	1.416	0.045	0.202	1.574
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	n/a	0	0.022	0	0	0.022
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	n/a	0	1.395	0.045	0.202	1.552

Namibia	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel	n/a	6.697	41.952	0.396	4.218	45.774
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	n/a	1.537	32.127	0.396	2.244	33.976
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	n/a	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix Four: AGOA Imports by Volume and Country				YTD	YTD	12 months ending
N.B. Data Published March 2004 by OTEXA, Units are Millions of Square Meter Equivalents	2001	2002	2003	01/2003	01/2004	01/2004
AGOA Total Imports of Apparel:	**226.547**	**301.14**	**397.134**	**32.22**	**36.781**	**401.696**
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States (807)	0.346	0.588	0.056	0	0.033	0.09
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	74.72	199.186	310.75	24.401	32.128	318.477
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0.644	6.093	0.278	0.728	6.543
9819.11.06 Apparel cut and assembled from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread (809)	0.179	0.054	0.896	0.079	0.058	0.875
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	10.293	32.906	43.046	5.877	4.185	41.354
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	62.558	162.672	254.983	18.044	26.531	263.47
9819.11.15 Cashmere sweaters, knit-to-shape	0.368	0.164	0.571	0.001	0.005	0.576
9819.11.18 Merino wool sweaters, knit-to-shape	0.002	0.002	0	0	0	0
9819.11.21 Apparel from fabric or yarn in short supply (401/NAFTA)	0.546	1.707	1.939	0.03	0.257	2.165
9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	0.748	1.037	3.22	0.092	0.364	3.492
9819.11.27 Handloomed, handmade and folklore articles	0	0	0.001	0	0	0.001
9819.11.30 Apparel from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread (mixed cutting)		0	0	0	0	0

Cape Verde	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	n/a	1.124	1.271	0.139	0.017	1.149
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000...(Total of items below)	n/a	0	1.004	0.078	0.017	0.943
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	n/a	0	1.004	0.078	0.017	0.943

Ghana	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	0.24	0.651	6.176	0.281	0.79	6.685
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000...(Total of items below)	0	0.548	6.108	0.278	0.782	6.612
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0.398	6.093	0.278	0.728	6.542
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	0	0.001	0	0	0	0
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	0	0.149	0.015	0	0.055	0.07

Ethiopia	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	1.367	1.23	1.168	0.163	0.161	1.167
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	0.124	1.206	1.078	0.08	0.161	1.16
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	0.124	1.206	1.078	0.08	0.147	1.145
9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	0	0	0	0	0.015	0.015

Kenya	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	18.573	36.514	52.228	4.151	5.679	53.757
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0	0	0.008	0	0	0.008
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000...(Total of items below)	14.143	33.901	48.85	4.051	5.505	50.303
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	14.143	33.901	48.85	4.051	5.505	50.303

Tanzania	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	0.362	0.23	0.345	0.038	0.008	0.315
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000...(Total of items below)	0	0.04	0.326	0.021	0.007	0.311
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	0	0.04	0.326	0.021	0.007	0.311

Mauritius	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	41.116	47.064	45.124	6.677	3.652	42.099
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0.335	0.548	0.031	0	0	0.031
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	5.696	17.795	19.952	2.388	1.789	19.353
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0.075	0	0	0	0
9819.11.06 Apparel cut and assembled from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread(809)	0.164	0.039	0.098	0.004	0	0.093
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	4.952	15.289	15.17	2.261	1.183	14.091
9819.11.15 Cashmere sweaters, knit-to-shape	0	0.013	0.058	0.001	0	0.057
9819.11.18 Merino wool sweaters, knit-to-shape	0	0.002	0	0	0	0

9819.11.21 Apparel from fabric or yarn in short supply (401/NAFTA)	0.459	1.493	1.783	0.03	0.257	2.01
9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	0.079	0.884	2.844	0.092	0.349	3.101
9819.11.30 Apparel from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread (mixed cutting)	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mozambique	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	0.066	0.13	0.418	0.017	0.04	0.44
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0	0.009	0	0	0	0
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000...(Total of items below)	0	0.046	0.418	0.017	0.005	0.406
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0.041	0	0	0	0
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	0	0.005	0.418	0.017	0.005	0.406

Madagascar	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	37.486	22.165	45.639	1.762	4.984	48.862
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0	0	0	0	0.033	0.033
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	16.455	18.348	42.856	1.685	4.896	46.067
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	0	0.01	0.035	0	0	0.035
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	16.085	18.186	42.307	1.685	4.891	45.513
9819.11.15 Cashmere sweaters, knit-to-shape	0.368	0.151	0.514	0	0.005	0.519

South Africa	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	59.319	74.614	70.251	6.404	4.247	68.095
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0.01	0.018	0	0	0	0
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	5.472	16.538	28.064	3.612	3.054	27.506
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0	0	0	0	0
9819.11.06 Apparel cut and assembled from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread(809)	0.015	0.015	0.755	0.075	0.058	0.739
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	5.341	16.123	26.862	3.537	2.996	26.32
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9819.11.21 Apparel from fabric or yarn in short supply (401/NAFTA)	0.058	0.214	0.072	0	0	0.072

9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	0.041	0.153	0.373	0	0	0.373
9819.11.27 Handloomed, handmade and folklore articles	0	0	0.001	0	0	0.001

Botswana	2001	2002	2003	YTD 12/2002	YTD 12/2003	12 months ending 12/2003
Total Imports of Apparel:	1.303	3.006	3.051	0.147	0.202	3.106
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	0	1.445	2.643	0.057	0.198	2.784
9819.11.06 Apparel cut and assembled from U.S. fabric, yarn & thread(809)	0	0	0.043	0	0	0.043
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	0	1.445	0.643	0.057	0	0.586
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	n/a	0	0	0	0	0
9819.11.21 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (401/NAFTA)	0	0	0.083	0	0	0.083
9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	0	0	0.003	0	0	0.003

Swaziland	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	11.433	25.27	49.164	3.234	6.021	51.951
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0	0	0.01	0	0	0.01
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	2.104	22.555	45.278	2.935	5.899	48.242
9819.11.03 Apparel assembled from U.S. cut fabric & yarn,further processed	0	0.13	0	0	0	0
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	2.104	22.425	45.278	2.935	5.899	48.242

Malawi	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	4.368	3.363	7.049	0.802	0.904	7.152
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	1.01	3.354	6.873	0.802	0.887	6.958
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	0.382	3.354	6.873	0.802	0.887	6.958
9819.11.24 Apparel from fabric or yarn N/A in commercial qty (CITA)	0.628	0	0	0	0	0

Lesotho	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	50.913	84.386	103.865	8.302	8.89	104.454
9802.00.8065 Articles assembled from any fabric cut in the United States(807)	0	0.014	0.008	0	0	0.008
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	29.716	83.143	98.574	8.292	8.18	98.462
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	29.68	83.143	98.574	8.292	8.18	98.462
9819.11.21 Apparel from fabric or yarn in short supply (401/NAFTA)	0.029	0	0	0	0	0

Uganda	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	n/a	0.001	0.84	0.031	0.076	0.886
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	n/a	0	0.739	0.031	0.076	0.785
9819.11.09 Apparel from regional fabric from U.S. or African yarn	n/a	0	0.01	0	0	0.01
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	n/a	0	0.729	0.031	0.076	0.775

Namibia	2001	2002	2003	YTD 01/2003	YTD 01/2004	12 months ending 01/2004
Total Imports of Apparel:	n/a	1.394	10.543	0.073	1.108	11.578
(AGOA) Imports under the Trade and Development Act of 2000 (Total of items below)	n/a	0.269	7.986	0.073	0.672	8.586
9819.11.12 Apparel from foreign fabric made in a lesser developed country	n/a	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix Five

Overview of Cotton-Textile-Apparel Exports from the Sub-Saharan Africa Countries (by Value), 1998-2002

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Benin in 2002

Benin has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	151,387	0	No quantity	-10		1	0	164	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	73,255	70,872	Tons	-21	-11	-48	1	12	-6
230610	Cotton seed oil-cake&oth solid residues,whether or not ground or pellet	5,508	53,849	Tons			21	7	3	-3
120720	Cotton seeds, whether or not broken	4,362	27,224	Tons	-25	-24	-47	2	5	4
520812	Plain weave cotton fabric,>/=85%, >100 g/m2 to 200 g/m2, unbleached	476	180	Tons	64	75	-36	0	57	-3
520291	Garnetted stock of cotton	214	580	Tons	29	45	-59	0	16	-2

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Botswana in 2002

Botswana has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	1,749,412	0	No quantity			2	0	100	4
610910	T-shirts,	3,003	0	No			106	0	84	7

	singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted			quantity						
610462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, knitted	1,145	147	Tons			143	0	68	5

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Burkina Faso in 2002

Burkina Faso has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annu grow in val of wo impo betwe 199 2002
TOTAL	All products	109,350	0	No quantity	-6		-6	0	168	
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	64,544	61,962	Tons	-12	-3	-10	1	14	
520512	Cotton yarn,>/=85%,single,uncombed,714.29 >dtex>/=232.56, not put up	2,209	1,208	Tons			8	0	40	
120720	Cotton seeds, whether or not broken	1,857	10,182	Tons				0	10	
520522	Cotton yarn,>/=85%,single,combed, 714.29 >dtex>/=232.56, not put up	251	153	Tons			-70	0	53	

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Burundi in 2002

Burundi has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	12,437	0	No quantity	-24		-47	0	209	4

520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	270	238	Tons			374	0	84	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Cameroon in 2002

Cameroon has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	1,726,457	0	No quantity	0		-6	0	101	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	50,811	49,268	Tons	-4	6	-16	0	17	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Cape Verde in 2002

Cape Verde has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	18,456	0	No quantity	1		22	0	204	4
610711	Mens/boys underpants and briefs, of cotton, knitted	1,391	0	No quantity			83	0	61	4
620520	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, not knitted	1,181	43	Tons	-11	-8	-19	0	82	-3
620342	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	807	51	Tons			102	0	100	1
620443	Womens/girls dresses, of	299	17	Tons			595	0	69	-2

	synthetic fibres, not knitted									
620433	Womens/girls jackets, of synthetic fibres, not knitted	245	19	Tons			74	0	78	-5
620444	Womens/girls dresses, of artificial fibres, not knitted	201	11	Tons			5	0	62	-19
620463	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, not knitted	200	19	Tons			60	0	98	10
620423	Womens/girls ensembles, of synthetic fibres, not knitted	177	13	Tons			-45	0	58	-6
620413	Womens/girls suits, of synthetic fibres, not knitted	150	12	Tons				0	69	-4
620530	Mens/boys shirts, of man-made fibres, not knitted	142	9	Tons				0	89	3
620449	Womens/girls dresses, of other textile materials, not knitted	119	1	Tons				0	77	0
611020	Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of cotton, knitted	113	0	No quantity			85	0	113	10
610462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, knitted	92	0	No quantity			268	0	101	5
640399	Footwear, outer soles of rubber/plastics uppers of leather, nes	85	0	No quantity	-49		-66	0	95	5
620439	Womens/girls jackets, of other textile materials, not knitted	82	6	Tons				0	79	-11
620349	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of other textile materials, not knitted	77	9	Tons			141	0	94	7

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Central African Republic in 2002

Central African Republic has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	52,446	0	No quantity	-1		-5	0	183	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	7,105	7,963	Tons	-16	-5	-34	0	41	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Chad in 2002

Chad has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	52,287	0	No quantity	-12		-18	0	184	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	36,982	33,844	Tons	-11	-3	-25	0	21	-6
520299	Cotton waste, nes	244	277	Tons				0	43	-8

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Côte d'Ivoire in 2002

Côte d'Ivoire has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between

						2002, %				1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	3,038,319	0	No quantity	-2		18	0	85	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	63,565	58,871	Tons	-8	1	-15	1	15	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Egypt in 2002

Egypt has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	5,696,309	0	No quantity	6		20	0	73	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	186,893	92,313	Tons	1	5	30	3	4	-6
620462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	96,640	0	No quantity	23		-15	0	32	12
620342	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	88,568	0	No quantity	7		0	0	31	1
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	73,777	0	No quantity	2		-2	0	33	7
611020	Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of cotton, knitted	56,935	0	No quantity	-3		10	0	34	10
570242	Carpets of man-made textile mat,of woven pile construction,made up,nes	39,107	0	No quantity	1		30	7	3	2

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Ethiopia in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-	Annual growth in quantity between	Annual growth in value between 2001-	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports

					2002, %	1998-2002, %	2002, %			between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	414,861	0	No quantity			3	0	146	4
520300	Cotton, carded or combed	5,193	5,798	Tons			-18	3	8	1
521214	Woven fabrics of cotton,	1,660	567	Tons			2341	3	6	6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Gambia in 2002

Gambia has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	27,131	0	No quantity	-9		23	0	197	4
551219	Woven fabrics,containg>/=85% of polyester staple fibres,o/t unbl or bl	330	0	No quantity				0	59	-7
551511	Woven fab of polyester staple fib mixd w viscose rayon staple fib,nes	145	0	No quantity				0	62	-6
551442	Twill weave polyester staple fibre fab,170g/m2,printd	117	0	No quantity				0	18	-4
630900	Worn clothing and other worn articles	103	115	Tons				0	66	0

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Guinea-Bissau in 2002

Guinea-Bissau has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-

										2002, %
TOTAL	All products	59,227	0	No quantity	2		278	0	180	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	2,669	2,480	Tons			87	0	52	-6
120720	Cotton seeds, whether or not broken	266	1,692	Tons				0	32	4

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Products Exported by Guinea in 2002

Guinea has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	738,192	0	No quantity	3		9	0	126	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	4,932	5,101	Tons	83	83	-57	0	44	-6
120720	Cotton seeds, whether or not broken	918	5,775	Tons	-14	-19	-9	0	21	4

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Kenya in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	1,400,378	0	No quantity				0	108	4
630900	Worn clothing and other worn	6,900	65,954	Tons				0	23	0

	articles									

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Lesotho in 2002

Lesotho has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	351,487	0	No quantity			48	0	155	4
611020	Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of cotton, knitted	97,607	0	No quantity			51	0	31	10
620342	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	68,650	0	No quantity			39	0	35	1
620462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	49,825	0	No quantity			-13	0	41	12
611030	Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of man-made fibres, knitted	25,120	0	No quantity			169	0	37	4
610462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, knitted	19,147	0	No quantity			124	1	21	5
610610	Womens/girls blouses and shirts, of cotton, knitted	18,835	1,251	Tons			155	0	32	8
610510	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, knitted	11,103	0	No quantity			43	0	38	-7
610463	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, knitted	8,440	772	Tons			39	0	28	-5
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	8,121	0	No quantity			15	0	71	7
610343	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres,	6,583	0	No quantity			159	0	25	5

	knitted									
610342	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, knitted	6,008	0	No quantity			46	0	30	4
610520	Mens/boys shirts, of man-made fibres, knitted	5,575	545	Tons			572	0	27	-4
610620	Womens/girls blouses and shirts, of man-made fibres, knitted	3,531	0	No quantity			466	0	42	-2
620891	Womens/girls panties, bathrobes, etc, of cotton, not knitted	3,419	233	Tons				0	25	3
610990	T-shirts,singlets and other vests,of other textile materials,knitted	3,342	0	No quantity			86	0	64	9
611420	Garments nes, of cotton, knitted	3,003	0	No quantity			95	0	38	13
610452	Womens/girls skirts, of cotton, knitted	1,178	78	Tons			11680	0	28	4
611430	Garments nes, of man-made fibres, knitted	975	0	No quantity			59	0	54	7
620343	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, not knitted	860	94	Tons			158	0	83	6
610120	Mens/boys overcoats, anoraks etc, of cotton, knitted	690	0	No quantity			-60	0	32	27
610230	Womens/girls overcoats, anoraks etc, of man-made fibres, knitted	639	49	Tons				0	50	8
620463	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, not knitted	579	43	Tons			57	0	80	10
610442	Womens/girls dresses, of cotton, knitted	544	37	Tons			238	0	51	-7

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Madagascar in 2002

Madagascar has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev.	Product	Value	Quantity	Quantity	Annual	Annual	Annual	Share	Ranking	Annua

0		2002 in US$ thousand	2002	unit	growth in value between 1998-2002, %	growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	growth in value between 2001-2002, %	in world exports, %	in world export	growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	774,271	0	No quantity	7		-19	0	124	
611020	Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of cotton, knitted	38,318	0	No quantity	35		-44	0	43	1
620342	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	30,792	0	No quantity	-1		-45	0	45	
611010	Pullovers,cardigans&similar article of wool or fine animal hair,knittd	24,257	0	No quantity	-4		-69	0	23	
620462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	19,812	0	No quantity	17		-47	0	50	1
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	13,932	0	No quantity	5		-25	0	66	
621410	Shawls,scarves,veils and the like,of silk or silk waste,not knitted	10,501	32	Tons	-8	-3	-36	3	7	-
610510	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, knitted	7,365	0	No quantity	25	22	191	0	45	-
620520	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, not knitted	6,891	0	No quantity	-5		-62	0	52	-
620442	Womens/girls dresses, of cotton, not knitted	4,487	0	No quantity	-5		-28	0	31	
620920	Babies garments and clothing accessories of cotton, not knitted	4,435	0	No quantity	-6	-7	-26	0	33	

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Malawi in 2002

Malawi has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	331,531	0	No quantity	-3		-7	0	156	4
620342	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of	5,546	0	No quantity			-6	0	75	1

	cotton, not knitted									
620343	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, not knitted	4,983	0	No quantity			160	0	58	6
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	4,096	5,070	Tons			267	0	46	-6
620590	Mens/boys shirts, of other textile materials, not knitted	4,032	1,344,777	Units			38	0	26	9
620462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	2,960	0	No quantity			178	0	79	12
610990	T-shirts,singlets and other vests,of other textile materials,knitted	2,906	0	No quantity			13	0	66	9
610510	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, knitted	2,074	144	Tons			-10	0	67	-7
611030	Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of man-made fibres, knitted	1,768	179	Tons			300	0	80	4
620520	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, not knitted	1,347	0	No quantity	88	87	6	0	79	-3
620690	Womens/girls blouses and shirts,of other textile materials,not knitted	1,341	402,400	Units			-13	0	47	5
610690	Womens/girls blouses and shirts, of other materials, knitted	1,125	731,985	Units			2106	0	31	-1
120720	Cotton seeds, whether or not broken	1,072	5,098	Tons			2	0	18	4
611219	Track suits, of other textile materials, knitted	1,053	330,044	Units			1200	1	14	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Mali in 2002

Mali has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between	Annual growth in quantity	Annual growth in value between	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world

					1998-2002, %	between 1998-2002, %	2001-2002, %			imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	118,752	0	No quantity	-13		-16	0	167	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	81,500	75,154	Tons	-24	-16	49	1	10	-6
120720	Cotton seeds, whether or not broken	1,497	10,017	Tons				0	14	4

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Mauritius in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	A gr in of im be 1 20
TOTAL	All products	1,754,905	0	No quantity	0		15	0	99	
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	316,125	106,103,792	Units	3	12	23	2	10	
620342	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	138,414	18,851,296	Units	-2	2	7	1	23	
620462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	119,663	17,565,840	Units	22	25	40	1	23	
620520	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, not knitted	96,058	11,200,670	Units	-8	-2	-17	1	17	
611010	Pullovers,cardigans&similar article of wool or fine animal hair,knittd	51,443	4,733,009	Units	-8	-7	4	1	13	
611090	Pullovers,cardigans&similar articles of oth textile materials,knittd	40,018	5,076,113	Units	-3	8	2	1	7	
611020	Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of cotton, knitted	38,246	7,074,965	Units	0	14	-8	0	44	
610510	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, knitted	23,980	6,507,460	Units	-10	-4	16	0	31	
520942	Denim fabrics of cotton,>/=85%, more than 200 g/m2	21,088	6,494	Tons	-3	-2	0	0	23	
610990	T-shirts,singlets and other vests,of other textile materials,knitted	13,061	3,570,975	Units	-4	-3	-3	0	38	
620452	Womens/girls skirts, of	9,093	1,483,142	Units	17	18	-4	0	33	

	cotton, not knitted									
610610	Womens/girls blouses and shirts, of cotton, knitted	9,016	3,768,782	Units	-3	6	98	0	41	
621210	Brassieres and parts thereof, of textile materials	8,722	162	Tons	-5	-7	5	0	49	
520919	Woven fabrics of cotton,>/=85%,more than 200 g/m2, unbleached, nes	6,920	1,712	Tons	289	388	8659	2	10	

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Morocco in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	7,850,334	0	No quantity				0	65	4
620342	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	277,537	21,812	Tons				2	12	1
620462	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	223,266	13,430	Tons				1	9	12
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	151,380	19,265	Tons				1	20	7
611030	Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of man-made fibres, knitted	147,066	10,144	Tons				1	17	4
620463	Womens/girls trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, not knitted	105,621	5,615	Tons				3	9	10
621210	Brassieres and parts thereof, of textile materials	94,645	996	Tons				2	13	5
620520	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, not knitted	86,212	2,591	Tons				1	18	-3
620469	Womens/girls	78,282	4,006	Tons				4	7	5

	trousers & shorts,of other textile materials,not knitted									

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Mozambique in 2002

Mozambique has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	447,393	0	No quantity	18		-3	0	141	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	15,014	16,407	Tons	-13	-2	-15	0	33	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Namibia in 2002

Namibia has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	733,503	0	No quantity			-15	0	127	4
611020	Pullovers, cardigans and similar articles of cotton, knitted	4,241	343	Tons				0	81	10

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Niger in 2002

Niger has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	86,001	0	No quantity	-27		-52	0	173	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	1,011	900	Tons	-8	0	-63	0	67	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Nigeria in 2002

Nigeria has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	14,965,694	0	No quantity	10		-17	0	52	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	8,486	10,182	Tons	107	120	-48	0	38	-6
550320	Staple fibres of polyesters, not carded or combed	5,988	5,875	Tons	29	30	47	0	26	0

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Rwanda in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	45,959	0	No			-17	0	187	4

				quantity						
551349	Woven fab of oth syn staple fib,	461	156	Tons			-18	1	18	-9
520419	Cotton sewg thread,	194	94	Tons				0	23	-15
261510	Zirconium ores and concentrates	123	7	Tons			-17	0	26	4
551421	Plain weave polyester staple fibre fab,170g/m2,dyd	109	27	Tons				0	41	-2
551429	Woven fabrics of oth synthetic staple fib,170g/m2,dyd	28	10	Tons				0	45	-2
550690	Synthetic staple fibres, carded or combed, nes	26	13	Tons				0	28	4

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Senegal in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	687,327	0	No quantity	11		-12	0	130	4
520300	Cotton, carded or combed	10,579	10,843	Tons	31	40	31	7	5	1

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Somalia in 2002

Somalia has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database. Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	48,810	0	No quantity	-10		47	0	186	4

520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	534	601	Tons			96	0	73	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

List of Category 61 Products Exported by South Africa in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	World market share, %	Ranking in world market	Annu grow in val of wo impo betwe 1998 2002,
6101	Men's overcoats,capes,etc, knitted/crochetd,o/t of hd 61.03	722	69,907	Units			-26	0	59	
6102	Women's overcoat,cape, etc,knitted/crochetd,o/t of hd 61.04	112	18,003	Units			-8	0	87	
6103	Men's suits,jackets,trousers etc&shorts, knit/croch	7,680	2,432,564	Units			-3	0	44	
6104	Women's suits,dresses,skirt etc&short, knit/croch	6,021	2,227,776	Units			47	0	68	
6105	Men's shirts, knitted or crocheted	9,970	6,976,837	Units			-48	0	43	
6106	Women's blouses & shirts, knitted or crocheted	16,635	7,843,348	Units			-46	0	43	
6107	Men's underpants,pyjamas,bathrobes etc,knit/croch	615	355,498	Units			-34	0	85	
6108	Women's slips,panties,pyjamas, bathrobes etc, knitted/crocheted	1,989	953,608	Units			-18	0	81	
6109	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted	40,713	15,415,457	Units			45	0	48	
6110	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, etc, knitted or crocheted	17,993	5,698,870	Units			11	0	65	
6111	Babies' garments, knitted or crocheted	4,411	437	Tons			10	0	50	
6112	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted	4,475	672,048	Units			13	0	47	
6113	Garment,made up of knitted/crochetd fabric of hd nc 59.03,06,07	64	2	Tons			52	0	62	
6114	Garments, knitted or crocheted, nes	1,417	306	Tons			54	0	66	
6115	Panty hose, tights, stockings & other hosiery, knitted or crocheted	4,139	422	Tons			20	0	58	
6116	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted	212	73	Tons			108	0	56	
6117	Clothing access nes,knitted/croch	1,317	0	No			3	0	48	

				quantity						

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

List of Category 62 Products Exported by South Africa in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	World market share, %	Ran in w ma
6201	Men's overcoats, capes, windjackets etc o/t those of hd 62.03	1,261	152,082	Units			40	0	
6202	Women's overcoats,capes,wind-jackets etc o/t those of hd 62.04	148	17,231	Units			-18	0	
6203	Men's suits, jackets, trousers etc & shorts	80,102	12,031,554	Units			51	0	
6204	Women's suits, jackets,dresses skirts etc&shorts	25,867	4,304,533	Units			36	0	
6205	Men's shirts	3,467	1,221,223	Units			-41	0	
6206	Women's blouses & shirts	3,347	1,072,228	Units			-65	0	
6207	Men's singlets, briefs, pyjamas, bathrobes etc	445	0	No quantity			-31	0	
6208	Women's singlets, slips, briefs, pyjamas, bathrobes etc	1,097	0	No quantity			-5	0	
6209	Babies' garments and clothing accessories	1,231	170	Tons			57	0	
6210	Garment made up of fabric of heading no 56.02,56.03,59.03,59.06/59.07	624	0	No quantity			-21	0	
6211	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; other garments	6,350	0	No quantity			-11	0	
6212	Brassieres,girdles,corsets,braces,suspenders etc&parts	3,096	134	Tons			-3	0	
6213	Handkerchiefs	81	9	Tons			-13	0	
6214	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, etc	193	186,373	Units			21	0	
6215	Ties, bow ties and cravats	218	6	Tons			18	0	
6216	Gloves, mittens and mitts	257	34	Tons			37	0	
6217	Clothing accessories nes; o/t of hd 62.12	1,088	122	Tons			-3	0	

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products exported by Sudan in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-	Annual growth in quantity between	Annual growth in value between 2001-	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports

					2002, %	1998-2002, %	2002, %			between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	1,616,597	0	No quantity			-5	0	104	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	55,176	71,168	Tons			34	1	16	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton. Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Swaziland in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	974,312	0	No quantity			44	0	118	4
610990	T-shirts,singlets and other vests,of other textile materials,knitted	30,696	10,982,452	Units			-9	0	28	9
610910	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, of cotton, knitted	26,119	11,230,940	Units			106	0	51	7
610510	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, knitted	22,961	16,101,092	Units			116	0	32	-7
610690	Womens/girls blouses and shirts, of other materials, knitted	10,051	3,193,738	Units			37126	2	10	-1
540252	Yarn of polyester filaments, single, >50 turns per metre, not put up	9,297	2,739	Tons			74	5	5	3
620520	Mens/boys shirts, of cotton, not knitted	8,526	3,029,445	Units			1651	0	50	-3
620640	Womens/girls blouses and shirts, of man-made fibres, not knitted	7,355	3,127,618	Units			367650	0	38	-5
610610	Womens/girls blouses and shirts, of cotton, knitted	6,329	1,970,310	Units			11	0	45	8

620342	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	5,489	1,658,386	Units			1007	0	76	1
610343	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of synthetic fibres, knitted	4,250	1,534,655	Units			70733	0	29	5
610322	Mens/boys ensembles, of cotton, knitted	4,099	1,509,953	Units			2002	3	7	-1

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The leading Cotton. Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Tanzania, United Rep. of in 2002

Tanzania, United Rep. of has not reported trade data in the COMTRADE database.
Therefore figures are based on data from importing countries

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	536,431	0	No quantity	-1		14	0	134	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	18,582	20,806	Tons	-15	-3	-22	0	28	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Togo in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	250,605	0	No quantity	-4		14	0	159	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	26,418	30,400	Tons	-37	-28	673	0	26	-6
520300	Cotton, carded or combed	13,437	13,680	Tons	-13	-10	-28	9	3	1
120720	Cotton	3,005	29,169	Tons	10	5	-15	1	7	4

	seeds, whether or not broken									

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

List of Category 61 Apparel Products Exported by Tunisia in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	World market share, %	Ranking in world market	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
6101	Men's overcoats,capes,etc, knitted/crochetd,o/t of hd 61.03	868	50	Tons			-68	0	55	8
6102	Women's overcoat,cape, etc,knitted/crochetd,o/t of hd 61.04	668	40	Tons			-36	0	61	14
6103	Men's suits,jackets,trousers etc&shorts, knit/croch	30,323	1,444	Tons			58	0	23	5
6104	Women's suits,dresses,skirt etc&short, knit/croch	20,116	762	Tons			-20	0	45	-1
6105	Men's shirts, knitted or crocheted	4,748	174	Tons			-10	0	58	-6
6106	Women's blouses & shirts, knitted or crocheted	16,934	668	Tons			93	0	42	3
6107	Men's underpants,pyjamas,bathrobes etc,knit/croch	19,697	1,187	Tons			80	0	31	5
6108	Women's slips,panties,pyjamas, bathrobes etc, knitted/crocheted	40,041	1,789	Tons			39	0	34	3
6109	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted	183,571	10,379	Tons			30	1	23	7
6110	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, etc, knitted or crocheted	169,429	9,276	Tons			3	0	33	6
6111	Babies' garments, knitted or crocheted	4,219	233	Tons			18	0	51	6
6112	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted	38,023	1,560	Tons			-4	1	13	-1
6113	Garment,made up of knitted/crochetd fabric of hd no 59.03,06,07	519	51	Tons			-67	0	38	13
6114	Garments, knitted or crocheted, nes	26,074	1,401	Tons			4	1	16	9
6115	Panty hose, tights, stockings & other hosiery, knitted or crocheted	22,192	1,196	Tons			66	0	35	2
6116	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted	260	17	Tons			60	0	53	3
6117	Clothing access nes,knitted/croch	1,723	34	Tons			8	0	45	7

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

List of Category 62 Apparel Products Exported by Tunisia in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	World market share, %	Rankin in worl marke
6201	Men's overcoats, capes, windjackets etc o/t those of hd 62.03	42,222	2,057	Tons			-13	0	2
6202	Women's overcoats,capes,wind-jackets etc o/t those of hd 62.04	14,050	546	Tons			-5	0	4
6203	Men's suits, jackets, trousers etc & shorts	647,302	34,610	Tons			-11	2	
6204	Women's suits, jackets,dresses skirts etc&shorts	437,804	22,467	Tons			0	1	1
6205	Men's shirts	88,154	3,302	Tons			-6	1	2
6206	Women's blouses & shirts	45,743	1,776	Tons			-11	0	2
6207	Men's singlets, briefs, pyjamas, bathrobes etc	14,766	724	Tons			27	1	1
6208	Women's singlets, slips, briefs, pyjamas, bathrobes etc	83,287	1,760	Tons			21	3	
6209	Babies' garments and clothing accessories	28,999	1,151	Tons			-4	1	1
6210	Garment made up of fabric of heading no 56.02,56.03,59.03,59.06/59.07	8,550	629	Tons			-32	0	4
6211	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; other garments	515,117	30,824	Tons			13	8	
6212	Brassieres,girdles,corsets,braces,suspenders etc&parts	153,493	3,001	Tons			21	2	1
6213	Handkerchiefs	1,500	72	Tons			-1	1	1
6214	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, etc	971	27	Tons			356	0	4
6215	Ties, bow ties and cravats	719	7	Tons			48	0	3
6216	Gloves, mittens and mitts	7,130	594	Tons			6	1	1
6217	Clothing accessories nes; o/t of hd 62.12	2,893	177	Tons			34	0	3

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Uganda in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %

TOTAL	All products	467,378	0	No quantity	-3		4	0	138	4
520300	Cotton, carded or combed	5,371	7,023	Tons			-47	3	7	1
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	3,619	4,626	Tons	0	14	9	0	48	-6

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Zambia in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export
TOTAL	All products	923,000	0	No quantity	-3		-6	0	121
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	16,404	12,891	Tons	-10	-11	212	0	30
520532	Cotton yarn,>/=85%,multi,uncombed,714.29 >dtex>/=232.56,nt put up,nes	6,648	2,629	Tons	90	98	-8	1	10
520512	Cotton yarn,>/=85%,single,uncombed,714.29 >dtex>/=232.56, not put up	5,703	3,009	Tons	1	16	-1	0	31

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics

The Leading Cotton, Textile and Apparel Products Exported by Zimbabwe in 2002

HS rev. 0	Product	Value 2002 in US$ thousand	Quantity 2002	Quantity unit	Annual growth in value between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in quantity between 1998-2002, %	Annual growth in value between 2001-2002, %	Share in world exports, %	Ranking in world export	Annual growth in value of world imports between 1998-2002, %
TOTAL	All products	2,211,484	0	No quantity			86	0	91	4
520100	Cotton, not carded or combed	116,440	0	No quantity			3	2	8	-6
630900	Worn clothing and other worn	22,142	0	No quantity			11678	2	12	0

	articles									
620342	Mens/boys trousers and shorts, of cotton, not knitted	15,754	0	No quantity			2006	0	58	1

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics